The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905. NO. 19

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

Why You Should do Business With

The Bloomsburg National Bank

It is a strong, careful, safe, liberal and successful institution.
It is a growing, active, progressive and accommodating bank.
It appreciates the confidence of its patrons, and their interests are always carefully considered. Its officers and directors are men of high standing and integrity, chosen for their demonstrated ability in financial matters.

We do not believe you can get better treatment than this bank will give you, and we therefore invite you to call upon us when in need of

Banking Privileges.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

ONLY ONE CASE TRIED.

Second Week of Court Broke Record for Brevity. All Over in a Day.

Judge Lynch Presided.

There was scarcely anything to do when court convened on Monday. There were but two cases open and one of these was continued.

Judge Lynch, of Wilkes Barre, sent word that he could not be here 'till noon. The routine work was dispatched and an adjournment taken 'till half past one.

The morning's routine proceedings: William C. Johnston continued as auditor in estate of Nathan L. Moser, with leave to file his report at a later date.

Frank Ikeler Esq., appointed auditor in estate of James M. Shuman dec'd.

Report of the viewers in favor of a road near residence of Levt Kline in Briarcreek township, confirmed nisi and the width of the road fixed at fifty feet.

The report of the viewers, Gideon Michael, Lewis Dietrick, Elisha Ringrose, Newman Bower, Elliot Adams in the case of Ella Markel versus the borough of West Berwick for damages on account of the change of the grade of a road was confirmed nisi. The report did not allow any damages.

On motion of Col. John G. Freeze judgment was ordered entered against James S. Wilson, in the civil suit brought against him by Martha M. Drinker and others, for lack of appearance.

Estate of C. G. Murphy, Margaret Murphy discharged as the administratrix.

His Honor Judge Lynch, was on hand when court convened at half past one, and the case of John F. Creasy and J. Harvey Creasy, Admr. of W. H. Creasy, dec'd vs. Harry B. Creasy, Milton B. Creasy Sarah Creasy was attached. Hon. Grant Herring and C. E. Kreisher were counsel for plaintiff and Chas. J. Fisher Esq. and Hon. John G. Harman, represented the defense. This was an action in assumpsit, and was quite bitterly contested while it lasted. The trial of the case required only a short time and the jury returned a verdict of $1467.15 against the defendants. This left but one case on the list, that of Thos. Elms vs. Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, trespass, and that was continued, so that the Court, after the following routine work was disposed of adjourned.

Estate of Francis D. Hess, petition of executor to amend order to sell, granted by the court.

In re-estate of Sarah M. Leidy, court granted petition for writ of fieri facias, returnable sec. reg.

Petition Clinton Herring, Esq., for the appointment of Morris Wilson as guardian of Leland Eyer, minor child of Noah Eyer granted. Bond in the sum of $300 with surety was approved.

The Court granted the petition of Jennie S. Knapp, minor child of Peter E. Knapp, for the appointment of Mary Knapp as her guardian and approved the bonds in the sum of $1000.

On petition of Sally A. Barber, the Court appointed F. J. Barber her guardian. On petition of the guardian of Sally Barber for private sale of real estate, petition, order of Court, return of sale and final degree was filed.

COUNCIL REDUCES THE TAX RATE.

Nine Mills for Built up Portion, Five for Suburban and Four for Farm Decided Upon.

Many Requests for Sewer.

The fixing of the tax rate for the ensuing year was the dominant matter before the Bloomsburg Town Council at the regular monthly meeting held Monday evening.

There was a full attendance, President Yetter, and members Magee, Giger, Deily, Mifflin, Runyon, and Rhodes all being present, as well as the solicitor Hon. Grant Herring and the treasurer John W. Lewis.

The first thing considered was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which on motion were approved, and then the treasurer rendered his report. During the month he received from Tax Collector W. N. Robbins, on the duplicate for 1903, $241.14; on duplicate of 1904, $342.77, and from J. R. Townsend, President of the old council, $172.35 which with balance in hand at the last report of $616.46 made a total of $1377.99; that he had paid orders amounting to $808.34, leaving on hand a balance of $564.65. He also reported that there was due on the duplicate of 1901, $2136.37, on duplicate of 1902, $562.09, on duplicate of 1903 $1262.67 and on duplicate of 1904, $7113.03, making total amount of outstanding taxes, $11,115.16.

Mr. Magee suggested that hereafter the treasurer furnish the finance committee with a copy of his report some time prior to the meeting of Council, in order that the committee may have sufficient time to examine it properly.

The bond of treasurer Lewis in the sum of $15,000, with E. B. Tustin and M. I. Low, as sureties, was presented to the Council and approved.

Chief of the Fire Department, G. E. Lewis as per request of President Yetter, made a report relative to the condition of the department, the strength of the various companies and the number of men that had responded to the fire alarm during the month. He also presented a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Fire Board, which has for its purpose the retirement by Council of the long standing dispute regarding the number and position of the companies. Before the petition was considered Mr. Magee foreseeing that the matter would require considerable time, made a motion that it be laid over till Monday night and that a special meeting be held at that time to consider it. The motion was seconded and carried and the matter will be taken up Monday night.

Hon. John G. Harman on behalf of the Joseph Ratti Hospital appeared before the meeting and asked Council to construct a sewer in order that the institution may have an outlet. He explained very lucidly the object and purposes of the Hospital, and stated that inasmuch as it is to be a fine home for the sick and injured, and not for profit or gain, the moral obligation to construct a sewer was greater than the legal obligation. He said that $15,000 had already been paid in cash; $5,000 subscribed by private enterprise; $4500 more pledged and $2500 to be spent in the operating room, He stated further that a new law signed by the Governor of the Commonwealth might make the building of the sewer compulsory. In concluding he said the institution could not be maintained without proper sewerage. Others who attended the meeting in the interest of the hospital were Dr. J. W. Bruner, A. Z. Schoch, Hon. Grant Herring and L. N. Moyer.

President Yetter informed the gentlemen that the matter had already been taken up and that it was in the hands of the town engineer, Jas. C. Brown, who has been requested to furnish an estimate of the probable cost, and that a report is expected inside of a week.

Edward Myers was present and asked Council to construct a sewer on Railroad Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. The matter was referred to the sanitary committee.

Another request for sewer connection, and electric light, was made by Nathan Campbell and Rush Shaffer, residents of Armstrong's addition. They presented a petition, containing many names, and setting forth the fact that they are paying the same taxes as those residing in the built up portion of the town. They want the conveniences or else their properties taxed as suburban land. The matter was given over into the hands of the finance committee for action.

C. W. Miller and J. R. Fowler are desirous of having Center street from Main to Pine alley paved. They stated to Council that the property owners were ready and willing to bear their portion of the cost. Referred to Committee on highways.

The committee on light was instructed to investigate the necessity of an arc lamp on Iron street, near Pursel's farm, a request for which was made by J. S. Williams.

A complaint was made by Geo. Hite. He stated that a cess pool in front of his house on East Third Street, into which his sewer emptied was full, and he would like to have the street sewered. Referred to committee.

C. W. Runyon, of the finance committee, reported that they had held several meetings to go over the tax duplicates, and that they had sent out notices to all delinquents, informing them that if the taxes were not paid at once they will be collected by law. The report was accepted. Mr. Magee then spoke of the tax rate for the ensuing year and made a motion that it be fixed as follows: Built up portions of town, nine mills; suburban, five mills, and farm four mills, which is one mill lower than the rate last year, personal tax, nine mills; occupation, nine mills. This motion was seconded by Mr. Runyon. In support of his proposed rate Mr. Magee said that he had gone into the whole matter carefully and thoroughly and was satisfied that if the taxes were collected in a business like manner there would be enough money and a surplus at the rate he proposed.

Mr. Rhodes moved to postpone the action of council but the motion was lost and Mr. Magee's plan was made the voice of the council when a roll call was made. It will probably be adopted in legal form at the next regular meeting of the council as the ordinance requires that at least seven days must elapse from the time that the rate is proposed until it may be finally decided upon.

Solicitor Herring stated that he had been asked for an opinion upon whether or not local corporations can be taxed by the town. He said when they paid a State tax upon their capital stock, they were exempt from taxation.

[Continued on 8th page, 4th Column.]

THE WHEELER

SELF FITTING

SCREEN SASH

IS GUARANTEED TO BE FLY PROOF.

It slides up and down like a window, and fits in either lower or upper sash. It slides as freely in wet weather as in dry and is the only Sliding Screen which can be locked at night.

—o—

Also a full line of Screen Doors from 75 cents to 1.50 including Hinges, Hook and Eye and Knob.

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For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

TERRIBLE DISASTER NEAR HARRISBURG.

Eastern Express Train Crashes Into Cars Loaded With Dynamite.

50 KILLED, 100 INJURED.

South Harrisburg was the scene of an appalling disaster at fifteen minutes past one o'clock this morning, when a train known as the Eastern Express, going west, crashed into an eastbound freight. Two cars of the latter train were loaded with dynamite and three terrific explosions followed. Both trains were piled in a mass of wreckage which immediately took fire and many smaller explosions resulted.

It was extremely difficult to ascertain the details this morning, but it is estimated that fifty were killed and one hundred injured. Definite figures could not be had as the blazing mass is unapproachable, and many of the victims are pinned in the debris.

The train left Chicago at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, and Pittsburg at 4.55 yesterday afternoon. It was due at Harrisburg at 1.15 this morning, at Philadelphia at 4.25 and at New York at 7.13.

It was impossible to get within 100 yards of the fire, as explosions were occurring continuously.

When the first explosion occurred human bodies were thrown clear out of the berths in the sleeping cars, many landing down the railroad embankment, and some hurled into the Susquehanna river. All the physicians in Harrisburg were summoned to work with the injured. A fire alarm was sounded and the firemen arrived to find themselves practically helpless in the work of rescue.

Immediately after the wreck all the passengers who could, ran from the scenes of horror, to safety, from the incessant explosions. There were great numbers of men, women and children wakened from their sleep in the berths to find themselves in a perfect hell of horror. With practically no clothing they were compelled to wander about the fields, as there are but few houses in the vicinity of the wreck.

The agonizing cries of the injured ones were heart rending. The office of the Paxtang Light, Heat & Power Co. looked a hospital.

The Harrisburg Traction Co. ran out a number of cars which were used to carry the injured to the hospital at Harrisburg.

When the Summer Sun settles on your head, your comfort demands a Hat of Straw.

"A cool head" cultivates a calm, contented mind.

You can have both by wearing one of our new

STRAW HATS

We think we have every block that's desirable.

The Young Smart Dresser will find his ideal, while the business man will find exactly what he wants for Summer Comfort.

We've a hat made specially for you.

Come and try it on.

Hats at 50c., $1.00, $2.00 to $5.00.

3 for 1 Trading Stamps Friday, Saturday and Monday

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CARPETS FURNITURE
Newness Everywhere

'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets, New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SERVIA UNDER KING PETER

Present Ruler Slave of Tyrants and Murderers.

NO PUBLIC SECURITY

The Unhappy Country Has Only Exchanged a Benevolent Autocrat for a Timorous Tyrant—Vowed to Establish a Liberal Government for His Subjects.

Nations, like individuals, must suffer the consequences of their sins, and few will be found to lament the swift retribution which has overtaken Servia since she acquiesced in the murder of her sovereign.

While the mangled corpses of Alexander and Draga lay gaping in the Konak garden, drunken lieutenants brandishing dripping swords in the streets and cried aloud: "The tyrant has fallen!" When Red Peter took the Orient express, he carried with him translations of Mill's "Liberty" for distribution among his new subjects and vowed to establish all Mill's counsels of perfection.

But Servia has only exchanged a benevolent autocrat for a timorous tyrant, who is himself the abject slave of murderers and cowards. Not only are electors coerced, parliaments intimidated, judges overawed, newspapers suppressed, correspondents expelled, but there is no longer even liberty of conscience; private judgment and public opinion have been equally distrained.

Public security is quickly passing into a memory. Petty tyrants have arisen in every village and lay hands suddenly on private enemies, exactions are committed by favor of murderers in office, mysterious crimes pass by unpunished. The best men in the land are hurrying across the Save to penury and exile; others take to the hills as their forefathers did in bad old times, which after all were no worse than the new.

National, even municipal, credit has passed away, though the country's potential wealth is as great as ever. Public contractors refuse to deliver their wares except for cash. The cuckoo king himself cannot obtain credit for the new crown, to wear for which he sold his honor.

From this chaos her miserable King is incapable of retrieving her. He began with a light heart distributing volumes of "Liberty," talking platitudes about freedom and progress and strolling about the streets incognito, Haroun-al-Raschid in plaster of Paris. Now a change has come over the spirit of his nightmare and he sings himself in terror, shivering in his bedroom among Swiss guards and keeping a rope ladder outside of his window to facilitate the expected flight.

Our only surprise is that Red Peter has lasted so long.

The usual refuge of discredited monarchs is to provoke an unjust war, and no doubt his Majesty has considered the propriety of a raid upon his neighbors.

With an empty treasury, with no arms or ammunition, a declaration of war by Servia would only precipitate the inevitable catastrophe. The termination of Peter's melancholy reign would disturb nobody in or outside Servia. So Peter has now bethought himself of an expedient which is only one degree less dangerous. In his hour of need he is prepared to sacrifice all the aspirations, all the dignity, all the hereditary claims of his country and humbly sue for the protection of her historic foe. He has met Prince Ferdinand at Nish and all the quidnuncs are agog with rumors of an alliance.

It is even asserted that the shrewdest statesman in Europe consents to a treaty whereby Servia is to help Bulgaria in the event of a Turkish invasion, and Bulgaria is to support Servia if Austria takes advantage of certain clauses in the Treaty of Berlin. As, however, Burgaria has already made her own arrangements with Turkey and an invasion is practically out of the question, whereas Austria has obviously made up her mind to advance in the immediate future in the direction of Salonica, the suggested arrangement is, to say the least, one sided.

We should not welcome an Austrian occupation, because we have no great belief in the administrative method of the dual Empire, but as the lesser of two evils we should applaud any invader who removed from the regicide kingdom the stigma of the great crime and enabled her to hold up her head once more among her fellows.—London Saturday Review.

Winston Churchill of England.

Winston Churchill of England is described as "not so well dressed as Mr. Chamberlain once was, not so small as Lord Rosebery, not so handsome as Sir Edward Grey, not so intellectual as Mr. Morley." And it is added that he is "the most compelling youthful figure in modern politics. The blend of the schoolboy, the prize fighter—his face speaks it—and the fanatic is a strong one, and that almost sums up Mr. Churchill. He is the only man living who will be able to compete with Mr. Chamberlain in appealing to the sporting instincts and the ideals of the working classes. He is essentially a democrat—a demagogue, if you like—as his father was before him. There is no Parnellite aloofness about him; he is never so happy as when down among the crowd; he would made a splendid president of the United States, shaking hands with all and sundry."

MODELING IN CORK.

Pleasant and Instructive Pastime with Wonderful Results.

An interesting and extremely fascinating occupation for the long winter evenings is that of modeling in cork, and after a little practice the persevering ones will be surprised to find what clever and ingenious young architects they will become, while greatly charmed as the crude design grows beneath their nimble fingers.

Let us suppose that it is desired to manufacture a model of some old ruined castle, upon which the clinging ivy twines so tenderly, and around which hover many memories of bygone state and splendor.

Workers must first supply themselves with the necessary material and proper tools. Of the latter they will require some paint brushes, a hammer, a sharp penknife, a pencil and a pair of scissors. Having procured these, they must obtain a quantity of cardboard cork sheets, a few old bottle corks, a little fine sand, paints, glue wire and a small quantity of artificial moss and ivy.

And now, having decided upon the building and procured the necessary materials, the next thing to be done is to draw a plan of the castle you intend to reproduce. This accomplished, you may proceed to make a frame of light cardboard, cutting it carefully to the requisite size, and then securing upon the millboard framework a layer of the sheet cork to form the walls. This may be made to represent stonework by means of uneven pencil strokes, which should afterward be colored in with black or dark brown paint, in order to give the structure a suitable appearance of age.

The particular portion of the castle which has fallen into absolute ruin and decay should have rough and jagged edges. The walls should be darkened by means of a little brown paint judiciously applied, and small, irregular pieces of cork may be heaped against the sides to represent fallen masonry.

Broken columns are quite easy to imitate, and if an ordinary cork be roughly carved with a sharp pocket knife and then carefully painted and sprinkled with a small quantity of moss, which should be rubbed between the fingers until a light powder is formed, it will be found to serve the purpose most effectively.

And now the artificial ivy (which must be of a small-leaved variety) may be called into requisition and trained around the broken columns and upon the crumbling walls until a most realistic appearance is given to the whole. The floor should be strewn with sand with which a little powdered moss has previously been mingled.—Memphis News.

New York and the Presidency.

Thus far New York has contributed only three Presidents by election—Van Buren, Cleveland, Roosevelt. New York has contributed nine Vice-Presidents, however — Burr, Clinton, Tompkins, Van Buren, Fillmore, Wheeler, Arthur, Morton and Roosevelt. Van Buren went to the Presidency by election immediately afterward, and Fillmore, Arthur and Roosevelt attained that office through the death of the elected incumbent.

The Republican party has taken but one Presidential Candidate from New York but has taken five of its Vice-Presidential nominees—Wheeler, Arthur, Morton, Whitelaw Reid and Roosevelt—from this State.

The Republicans have carried New York for President nine times—in 1856, 1860, 1864, 1872, 1880, 1896, and 1904—and have lost it four times—in 1868, 1876, 1884 and 1892.

In every Presidential election beginning with that of 1812 New York has been preponderant among all of the States in the Electoral College. In every one of the twenty-nine elections for President thus far held, the side which New York took turned out to be the winning side except in four instances—in 1812, when it went to De Witt Clinton; in 1856, when it was carried by Seymour, and in 1876, when Tilden got its electoral votes.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Ben Franklin Story.

When Benjamin Franklin was on his famous mission in Paris he and and Silas Deane were one day discussing the numerous errors they found in the Abbe Raynal's "Histoire des Deux Indes," when the author of that work happened to come in upon them. They told the good man the subject of their conversation and the abbe immediately denied that there were any errors in his history.

His attention was called to the story of a certain Polly Baker and an eloquent address which the abbe credited her with making before a Massachuetts court. The abbe insisted that it was a true story, but admitted that he could not remember his authority for it. Dr. Franklin was shaking with laughter during the protestations of the learned Frenchman.

At last he said: "I will tell you, abbe the origin of that story. When I was a printer and editor of a newspaper we were sometimes slack of news, and to amuse our customers I used to fill up our vacant columns with anecdotes and fables and fancies of my own, and this tale of Polly Baker is one of my making."

A New Decoy Duck.

A decoy duck that will flap its wings and rise from the water has been put on the market. The decoy is mounted on a rod which fits into a tube whereby the decoy may be anchored. The decoy is connected with a cord to the shore or wherever the hunter is and when the latter pulls the bird moves.

ROSE FARMS OF EUROPE

Raising Flowers to be Used in Making Perfume.

LARGEST IS IN ROUMANIA

Nearly a Million Women and Girls Find Employment on the Flower Farms of Southeastern Europe—Whole Families Migrate to Help in Picking.

Few people realize the extent of the perfume industry or of the immense number of flowers that are annually grown for the extract gained from them. It is estimated that millions of pounds of rose leaves are annually reduced to perfumes, and that nearly 1,000,000 women work following the old home recipes and supply the markets of the world.

In southeastern Europe the rose-gathering season is from May to the middle of July, and 750,000 women and girls are employed in this industry. In the south of France and near Paris roses are cultivated for the purpose of manufacturing the attar, and over 30,000,000 pounds of rose leaves are annually gathered.

One of the largest rose fields, if not the largest, in the world is situated in Roumania and is over 120 miles long by 40 in width. When the time of the Roumanian picking season is known, people come from 400 or 500 miles in every direction to get to work. Whole families migrate from Bosnia, Albania, and even from Greece, Roumania and Asia Minor to take part in gathering the roses.

For two months any one who can pick roses can get a job in the Southern Balkans. Picking begins at early dawn when the dew is on the leaves, and is continued until 10 or 11 a. m., or during cloudy weather, all day long. When the sun is shining brightly labor is discontinued toward noon, and recommenced at 4 or 5, and then work is carried on as long as the workers can see. Labor is paid for by the pound.

Every picker is equipped with a basket holding about two bushels, for rose leaves are light. After the baskets are full, they are emptied into sacks and as soon as possible these are transported to the houses and there converted into essence. The factories where the attar of roses is made are mere sheds; sometimes the walls are of brick, sometimes of stone, and occasionally of planks. On one side stand the retorts in rows, copper alembics about three feet high, with a brick furnace underneath. Each alembic has a capacity of 110 liters or quarts, but for a charge only 75 quarts of water are used and 22 pounds of rose leaves.

Distillation goes on for an hour, and then the flask receiving the distilled product is removed and the alembic recharged and the process begun again. The attar of roses is the oil which floats upon the surface, and this is subsequently taken off by cooling and condensation.

The violet plants are generally grown in fields where there are orange and lemon trees, and the shade of these trees is a benefit to the growth of the flower. The violet farms require constant irrigation. These plants are set in rows so that gathering may take place without any one stepping on the flowers.

After the gathering has taken place a pomade is made by bringing the flowers into contact with some very pure fat, the latter being a suitable mixture of lard and suet, and carefully purified. The pomades are then melted, put into tin cans and shipped to all parts of the world. The manufacturing perfumer removes the pomade from the tins, "washing" the pomade with deodorized alcohol, which takes away from the grease the odoriferous substances of the flowers. This "washing" is the basis of all fine perfumes, and to it are added the various oils and substances that give to it its great commercial value.

The standard scent-plants are as follows: Rose, rose geranium, rosemary, citron, lavender, orris or iris root, bitter almond, thyme, violet, cassie or opopnax, tuberose, anise, caraway, fennel, dill and coriander.

Jasmine culture is one of the most expensive known, but as its perfume is said to be one that cannot be adulterated or imitated, it brings a high price, on account of its general purity. It is grown in the vicinity of Grasse, France, and also in India, where its very delicate perfume is highly prized and esteemed.

Lassa's Secret a Superstition.

Lassa's former secret is said to have been more of a general superstition than a fact. Though no European army has before entered its gates, they have not always been closed to the discreet traveler. According to a recent writer Warren Hastings, keenly aware of Lassa's importance, sent an envoy thither—one Bogle—as early as 1774. Thomas Manning, the friend of Charles Lamb, passed four months within the walls of the sacred city, and left behind him an eloquent description. He was even granted an audience with the dalai lama, a boy of seven.

Unique Trousers Creaser.

An Illinois inventor has patented an arrangement for creasing trousers without removing them from the wearer. It consists of a pair of rollers mounted on a pair of handles, which are hinged together in the manner of a pair of tongs. The device may be heated in a gas jet or otherwise, and the garment is creased by being passed between the rollers.

AFRICAN POLYGAMISTS.

Condition of Natives of the Dark Interior.

A cowardly tribe in the interior of Africa, the Borans, is thus described by a British explorer: "They carry long spears with huge blades, which look grotesque in the hands of such a craven race. They wear loose knickers of American cotton cloth and a wrap of the same material over their shoulders. These clothes are treated with 'ghi' (butter) till they look like black waterproof. This American cloth is very durable and is the only cloth for which there is any demand. It is the ordinary medium of exchange among the tribes from Dirri to the coast. The Boran either shaves his head or keeps his hair short or long in ghi-covered ringlets, but he always wears a small pigtail. He ornaments himself with a tnecklace of small beads or plaited giraffe-tail hairs, also with many heavy bracelets of metal and ivory, which often incase his arm up to the elbow. Each of these is supposed to represent some dangerous animal, including man, which he has slain. Bands and tabs of giraffe skin complete his costume."

Borans are polygamists if they can afford the luxury. Their women have to content themselves with leather garments made of bullock hides scraped thin, clothing being considered much too valuable for them. They are weighed down with many bead necklaces. Their religion consists in a belief in a spirit, 'Wak.' The vagueness of their conception of 'Wak' is shown by the fact that the same word is used in the Boran tongue for the sky. They do not believe in any future state of existence, but try to avert present calamity by propitiating Wak. This is done by sacrificing their children and their cattle. A Boran of any standing when he marries becomes a 'raba,' and for a certain period after marriage, probably four to eight years, he is obliged to leave any children that are born to him to die in the bush. No Boran cares to contemplate the fearful calamities with which Wak would visit him if he failed in this duty.

After the "raba" period the Boran becomes a "gudda." "This word," says the traveler who describes the natives, "happens to be the Hindustani for 'ass,' but if there were any connection the Boran would certainly be entitled to the rank earlier in life." Wak has no claim on Gudda's children, but neither has Gudda himself. He has to send them off at a very early age with a present of cattle and sheep to be brought up by the wata, who are the low hunter caste of the Borans. They remain with these people till they are grown up and then return to the bosom of their people."

Parting Salutations.

A Turk will solemnly cross his hands on his breast and make a profound obeisance when he bids you farewell.

The genial Japanese will take his slipper off as you depart, and say, with a smile: "You are going to leave my despicable house in your honorable journeying—I regard thee!"

The Filipino's parting benediction is bestowed by rubbing his friend's face with his hand.

The German "Leben Sie wohl" is not particularly sympathetic in its sound, but it is less embarrassing to those it speeds than the performance of the Hindu, who, when you go from him, falls in the dust at your feet.

Fiji Islanders cross two red feathers. Natives of New Guinea exchange chocolates. The Burmese bend low and say, "Hib, hib!"

The South Sea Islanders rattle each other's whale-teeth necklace.

The Russian form of parting salutation is brief, consisting of the single word, "Praschall," which sounds like a sneeze.

The Otaheite Islander will twist the end of the departing guest's robe and then solemnly shake his two hands three times.

The Piccadilly tribe of white men say, "Ta, ta, old fellow!"—Tit-Bits.

Old Time Baseball.

The rules of the game were similar to those used in the "New York game," as our now national game was then called, except in the manner of scoring runs. In some sections it was the rule that when a long hit was made, or the ball lost, the batsman could make not more than one run, while in other localities the runner could make as many as he was able, as in cricket. That is, he could keep tearing around the bases, rolling up runs, until the ball was put in play. I recall one game in which, when my side had a good lead, an opposing batsman hit the ball into some tall grass near second base. We "outs" lost sight of it, but the batsman did not, and, unseen by us, picked it up and kept on running until his side had a safe lead. When the Massachusetts schoolboys were playing their brand of ball, the New York game was the game in general vogue throughout the country, and this style of playing gradually replaced the other in New England.—Outing.

Forgot His Message.

"I was spending some time at White Sulphur Springs, Va.," said I. W. Read of Nashville, "and one afternoon a handsome young woman and her little six-year-old son sat near me on the veranda. The little fellow trotted up to me and I patted him on the head. 'What's your name?' he asked. I told him. 'Is you married?' he lisped. 'No, I'm not,' I replied. Then the child paused a moment and, turning to his mother, said, 'Mamma, what else did you tell me to ask him?'"

THE CRAFTY MILITARY SPY

A Dangerous Enemy to Every Civilized State.

MUST BE OBSERVANT

While Exhibiting a Total Ignorance of the Language of a Foreign Country He Overhears Many Important Conversations Regarding Military Secrets of Priceless Value.

There is a common and highly dangerous foe which civilized states have always to guard against—more so during times of peace than when war may be raging—and that is the military spy. He is a danger which menaces every nation, being largely employed by the respective powers of the world to discover the military secrets of other nations.

It is necessary that the man who travels about seeking other countries' secrets should be an excellent linguist, not so much so in order that he may speak the various languages, as to enable him to understand all conversation which he hears. As a matter of fact, a foreign spy often disarms suspicion by exhibiting an utter ignorance of the language of the particular country he may be visiting.

An English Government agent, while in Germany about two years ago managed to escape from a rather dangerous position by acting in such a manner. He had been sent there to try and obtain some information about a new war balloon which the German Government was trying, and decided to travel as an ignorant English tourist. He reached the neighborhood where the experiments were being carried out, but was not allowed to obtain a close inspection of the balloon.

After the experiments had been made, however, he followed the inventor of the balloon and some military friends into a neighboring inn, and sat himself down at a table near them in the hope of hearing some of their conversation. He called for "ein glas bier" in atrociously bad German, in order to convey the impression that he knew nothing of the language. But the military gentlemen still seemed to suspect him, and began talking aloud among themselves, in their own language, about the English "dog," and referring to him in other abusive terms.

The agent, however, took no notice whatever of the remarks, although he well understood their meaning, and sat smoking his pipe and drinking his beer in a manner quite unconcerned. This seemed to satisfy the inventor and his friends, who forthwith began to talk of the balloon experiments. In half an hour the agent had learned enough of the details of the invention—which was a very important one—to send a good report home, and thus enabled his government to learn what Germany was doing in the way of aerial warfare.

It is on account of the espionage which exists in such countries as Great Britain, Russia, Germany and France that the military authorities of these Powers take the greatest precautions to prevent strangers from witnessing any special maneuvers which take place. Perhaps our readers will remember the great fuss which Russia made some time ago because two British officers would persist in hanging about the district in which the autumn maneuvers were to take place. The Russian authorities actually appealed to the British embassy about the matter, with the result that the officers were obliged to leave the neighborhood.

These officers were not spies, but, of course, their actions aroused the suspicion that they were, and Russia is particularly keen in guarding her military knowledge. In spite of the precautions taken by the Powers, however, there are very few maneuvers and military experiments carried out of which Secret Service agents do not obtain some knowledge—New York News.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Happiness is the ever-retreating summit on the hill of ambition.

It's far better to be bent on economy than broke on extravagance.

The average poet is rich—in expectations.

A New York man has cured himself of dyspepsia by eating grass. Now we know what ailed Nebuchadnezar.

Old age may not bring wisdom, but it has a lot of fool experience to its credit.

One of the longest days in the average man's life is the one just before pay day.

The majority of our mistakes would never be noticed if we did not call attention to them.

Preachers have been bombarding his satanic majesty's stronghold for centuries, but he still holds the fort.

London Not So Wicked.

Instead of being the wickedest district in England and Wales, London stands third on the list, according to recently announced figures. First place in crime is held by Monmouth, while another Welsh country, Glamorgan, is second. The most virtuous county, negatively speaking, is also a Welsh county, Cornwall.

BUDAPEST, A MODERN CITY.

What Has Been Done to Make It a Rival of European Capitals.

Budapest is composed of the towns of Pest, Buda and O-Buda, the three being united as one municipality by an act of Parliament in 1872. The city had a population of 360,000 in 1881, and at this time has more than 750,000. This growth in population would be a remarkable showing of itself, displaying the city as American in spirit. But what is even more suggestive of Hungarian advancement is the work done in improving the city and making it a rival of the great capitals of Europe.

Budapest had an ugly river-front. The Government removed all the old buildings, and, in reconstructing the district, demonstrated what an attractive spot a levee may be. All the streets are repaved. Many boulevards are established. New public buildings are erected, and the old ones are gone. Old private residences and stores were torn down, and new ones stand in their place. The standards made by the municipal governments were accepted by the citizens, with the result that there is system and beauty in construction.

It is said by travelers that Budapest has been converted in about fifteen years from an uninviting city into one of the most beautiful cities in the world. And this chief city of Hungary is typical of the national spirit; it is a model among modern cities. Hungary is coming to the front, as any country must with a city which progresses so rapidly, and which, in progressing, regards aesthetic ideals.

Our Italian Citizens.

The Italian immigrant is the subject of a capital special number of that excellent periodical, Charities, and the Revista Commerciale has published the results of a statistical investigation of the Italians of New York City. One is astonished to learn that there are in that city 382,775 Italians, the great majority below 45 years of age, and nearly 50,000 are being added each year. Although 48 per cent. are utterly illiterate, the fact remains that they are "most valuable additions to our population." For instance, from the investigation made by the Committee of Fifty, of nearly 30,000 cases in the records of organized charity, it was shown that in 20 per cent. of the German cases, 24 per cent. of the American cases, 25 per cent. of the English cases, and 38 per cent. of the Irish cases, the principal cause of distress was intemperance; in only 3 1-2 per cent. of the Italian cases was intemperance the cause. American city life is having a bad effect upon them. "The sudden change of diet is responsible for an increase of certain diseases. The change from the stone cottage in the open fields to the dark and unventilated tenement of Mulberry and Mott streets has resulted in an alarming spread of tuberculosis. Doctor Stella, in his practice in New York, has known as many as twenty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in one year in a single tenement-house.—American Medicine.

The World's Warriors.

Two well-known critics have recently argued that Germany is destined some day to a rude awakening. Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi believes that the blow is to come from France. Wolf von Schierbrand maintains that the vainglorious, dissolute, overbearing, cowardly Prussian junkers and soldiers of 1896 have their counterparts in the German officers of to-day. Describing the soldier of 1806 in an address to a gathering of his generals at Berlin four years ago the present emperor said: "The glorious soldiers of Frederick the Great had fallen asleep on their laurels, ossified in the trivial details of a senseless, antiquated drill; led by superannuated, unready and unwarlike generals; their officers no longer used to serious work and degenerated by luxury, sloth and blind self-glorification." Yet Wilhelm II. is himself the chief sinner, if Von Schierbrand is to be believed. A military correspondent says that the nobility hold an abnormal number of the higher appointments in the German army. Of the 166 infantry regiments of the Prussian army there are not fewer than thirty-two whose tradition is to exclude officers of bourgeois origin and the custom is gaining strength.

Tale That's Told in Philadelphia.

Robert D. Carson of the Zoological Society recently made a trip to New York and greatly delights in telling an experience he had with an article which is now fortunately unknown in this city—a horse car. Mr. Carson said that he was riding along in the little dinky affair with several other passengers when suddenly the car, in crossing a switch, jolted the front wheels off the tracks. Rain was falling in an industrious manner and almost every one was feeling out of sorts. When the wheels left the tracks all the good humor left the car, and every one was angry. After considerable delay the conductor put his head in the door and shouted.:

"Say, all youse people in de back of dis car sit still, and all youse in de front come out and help put de car on de tracks." Mr. Carson and several other men distinguished by the title of "youse people" got out in the driving rain and pushed the front wheels of the car back on the tracks. Then the dinky little horse car with its cargo of "youse people" bowled merrily along the streets of up-to-date New York.—Philadelphia Press.

Beware of liquid food for reflection that is imbibed through a straw.

It takes some men a long time to discover their unimportance.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1905.

Impressive ceremonies attended the funeral of General Fitzhugh Lee, and not only all the members of the General Staff of the Army, and the usual military escort attended the funeral but the Secretary of War left his numerous duties and was present in the church. It was remarked as something of a coincidence that U. S. Grant 3rd, a lieutenant of Engineers, was adjutant marshal of the military procession. A further incident which appears to have escaped the notice of the vigilant reporters was participated in by Mr. Grant. The honorary pallbearers consisted of Confederate veterans who appeared in the grey uniforms of the Confederacy. It is a rule of the military service that a mounted junior officer, when addressing a superior who is on foot, shall always dismount. When the body of General Lee was about to be borne from the Church the Confederate veterans preceded the coffin and drew up in parallel lines between which the body was carried. To Lieutenant Grant fell the duty of assigning the Confederate soldiers to their places and as two men emerged from the church door wearing the Confederate insignia of captains (three stars on their collars) Lieutenant Grant immediately dismounted before saluting and indicating to them their proper places. To the few who noticed the courtesy it appealed as a touching tribute to the rank ot men who had fought in the army commanded by General Lee's great ancestor, and opposed by Lieutenant Grant's own grandfather.

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"I am sending men to all parts of the earth to ascertain those things which will contribute to the prosperity of the American farmers," said Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, yesterday, when asked by your correspondent what was going on in the Department of Agriculture. "I am opposed to the summer fallow," continued the Secretary. "You know, at present, the farmers of the Northwest are compelled to let their wheat fields lie idle for an occasional season. The land becomes "wheat weary" and in order to grow profitable crops it is necessary to lose the use of the land for an entire year. Now this in my judgment is all wrong. In the South we have crops, like the cow-pea for instance, which can be grown between cotton crops and which not only yields good fodder but improves land as well. So it should be in the North and so I have sent a man away to Sweden, Norway, to Russia and Finland and Denmark to investigate this subject and to endeavor to find some crop which will make the ideal rotation with with wheat in those sections too far north for the cultivation of other legumes, or nitrogen gatherers, available in more southern sections. This man has already secured several varieties of seed from plants which he hopes will accomplish our purpose. When these arrive we will send them to the various experiment stations where they will be thoroughly tested and it is entirely possible that we may find the very thing we need."

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"By the way," continued the Secretary, "I have just received an interesting report from an agricultural explorer I sent to the oases of the Sahara Desert. There he found the extreme principle of cultivating arid land. He writes me that they grow date palm trees in these oases, although they do not have to exceed six inches of rain a year. Now this is the way they do it. They plant their trees in rows sixty feet apart, and twenty feet apart in the row. Then they cultivate every inch of the land between. Not a blade of grass, not a weed is allow ed to grow and evaporate through its leaves the least portion of that six inches of moisture. Nor is the surface ever allowed to crust over and set up evaporation by capillary attraction. A continuous soil mulch with never a weed is the secret of the cultivation of a region so arid that an American farmer would declare it unfit to grow anything but cactus. Of course this is an extreme case and it is doubtful if it would pay anywhere in this country but it well illustrates the value of the soil mulch and thorough destruction of weeds, which we have so long been preaching."

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The simple fact that the Secretary of Agriculture can afford to send agricultural explorers to all parts of the world to discover new plants and new methods illustrates very forcibly the utility of his Department. These are things which no individual farmer and no organization of farmers could afford to do, but the very large number of farmers which would be benefited should the Department of Agriculture make a valuable discovery makes practicable the great expense which this division of the work entails.

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Speaking of the Department of Agriculture, it is worthy of note that all last year the cotton growers of the country complained that the Department was overestimating the cotton crop and that its estimates were having a tendency unduly to "bear" on the price of cotton. When the Department made its final estimate on the cotton crop last December, it placed the total yield at 12,162,700 bales, of an average weight of 500 pounds. The Census Bureau has just made public its final report on the amount of cotton ginned last year. The figures are 13,342,515, so it will be seen that the estimate of Department was 1,179,815 bales short of the actual crop, or nearly 8 per cent. When the great size of the crop is taken into consideration and it is reflected that the Department bases its estimates merely on the reports, in percentages, of the condition of the growing crop, it will be appreciated that the estimate was not remarkably far from the facts, but it will also be seen that the Department under instead of over estimated the crop, although most cotton growers believed the contrary to be the case.

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Apropos of the cotton crop, the Department is preparing the plans for extensive drainage of certain lands in the Yazoo delta of Mississippi where the inhabitants are compelled to grow cotton but do so under difficult conditions as the floods frequently wipe out an entire year's work.

$5,000

Reward will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether or chloroform in any form in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies.

This reward is offered because certain unscrupulous persons make false statements about these remedies. It is understood that this reward applies only to goods purchased in the open market, which have not been tampered with in any way.

Dr. Miles' remedies cure by their soothing, nourishing, strengthening and invigorating effects upon the nervous system, and not by paralyzing and weakening the nerves as would be the case if these drugs were used.

For this reason Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are universally considered the best pain remedy

"I have suffered for 25 years with severe pains in my head, heart and back, and have tried everything I could get and could not find any relief until I got a box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I suffered as long as 12 hours at a time with such severe pains that I feared I would lose my mind. The Anti-Pain Pills gave me relief in from 10 to 20 minutes. I do not have to use Morphine any more. I wish you would publish this so that other sufferers may find relief."

I. A. WALKER.

R. F. D. No. 6. Salem, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Try My Others

You have tried "Seventy-seven" for Grip and Colds; why not try my other Specifics?—Dr Humphries.

Cure for Asthma, for Headaches, for Neuralgia, for Croup, Whooping Cough, for Dyspepsia, for Kidney and Urinary Diseases, for Piles, for varied forms of Woman's Complaints, for Infants' Diseases for Rheumatism and Lumbago, for Skin Eruptions and for other diseases. Specifics 25c. each at druggists.

Consult Dr Humphreys' Book to be had at your Druggests or mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co.' Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 5-4 tf

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00 All druggists

Rasmus Hanged.

Pays the Penalty for the Murder of Henry Ertwine.

Martin Rarmus was hanged in the yard of the county jail at Wilkes-Barre on Thursday for the murder of Henry Ertwine, an aged German. The drop fell at 10:20, and he was pronounced dead six minutes later. His neck was broken.

Rasmus walked firmly to the gallows, where he said he was prepared to die, and forgave the jurors and witnesses. For the first time in the history of Luzerne county the hanging was strictly private. Sheriff Davis refused to admit any one except jurors and newspaper men. Sheriff Black received a ticket of admission to the execution and had intended to go, but owing to the illness of his son Bruce, deputy sheriff, who was suffering with tonsilitis, he was unable to get away.

Rasmus and Ertwine had been seen leaving the Republican primaries at Glen Lyon on June 11, 1904, and were noticed entering an alley, where Ertwine was later found robbed and stabbed to death. Rasmus was found at home, his clothes covered with blood.

Make Money In California

If you are industrious and capable you can make money there. The big ranches are breaking up into small farms that need more workers to care for the increased product. The towns and cities are prosperous because the country is prosperous.

There are great valleys of the richest soil in America waiting for you. If you have a little capital you can own one of these small farms yourself, or you can rent one on shares and pay for it out of the product in a few years. We will send you descriptive booklets and folders giving full information about the money-making opportunities for every member of the family.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to *pay your expenses both ways* by taking advantage of the

Bargain Rates

Every Day March 1 to May 15

$33 From Chicago $30 From St. Louis

For one-way colonist tickets. Correspondingly reduced rates from almost any point East.

The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado.

Through tourist cars—hours quicker than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—tri-weekly via Colorado. Dining-car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

The Rock Island has representatives throughout the United States; they are travel experts and can save you money. You can have their assistance in arranging the California trip for the asking. Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

Rock Island System — Southern Pacific Company — El Paso Route

Remember the Rock Island runs more tourist cars to California than any other route. Many of them are of the latest pattern, with wide windows and lavatory and toilet rooms for both men and women, unusually large and complete in their appointments.

Cut out this advertisement, fill in spaces below, and mail to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and time tables—also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____

and would like information about _____ (NAME SECTION)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	$ 6 45	‡ 9 55	$ 2 00	$ 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	f 6 54	f 10 04	.....	f 5 35
Wolverton.....	f 6 58	f 10 06	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run.....	f 7 06	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville.....				
Boyd.....	f 7 16	f 10 21	.....	f 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	f 7 23	f 10 28	2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa.....Arrive	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
Catawissa.....Leave	$ 7 32	‡ 10 35	$ 2 37	$ 6 08
East Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	f 7 44	f 10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 55	6 30
Nescopeck....Arrive	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick.....				
Nescopeck.....Leave	$ 8 04	‡ 11 05	$ 3 05	$ 6 40
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	f 8 25	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Moncanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Nicholson.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood.....	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre.....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	$ 7 15	‡ 10 35	$ 2 45	$ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood.....	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke.....	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....				
Mocanaqua.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill.....	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Nescopeck.....Arrive	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Berwick.....	$ 8 09	‡ 11 26	$ 3 42	$ 7 00
Nescopeck....Leave				
Creasy.....	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 8 21	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	8 29	.....	f 4 03	f 7 20
Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg.....				
Catawissa.....Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd.....	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville.....				
Kipps Run.....	f 9 03	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton.....	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Kilnes Grove.....	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	$ 9 25	‡ 12 30	‡ 4 55	$ 8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. $ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10:43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova and Kane, 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34 a. m. and 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Judction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 15, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG;

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.‡

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY
07:30 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	04:15 p.m. Ex
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
10:50 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
1:00 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
02:00 p. m. Exp.	7:30 a. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m.
4:00 p. m. Exp.	08:50 a. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	05:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

o Connect for Lakewood.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above

D. G. HACKETT, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland.....	10 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 01	15 34
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 27	
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	
Bloomsburg.....	7 33	10 41	2 35	
Espy.....	7 38	10 48	2 40	
Lime Ridge.....	7 44	10 54	2 46	
Willow Grove.....	17 48	10 57	12..	
Briarcreek.....	7 52	10 59	12 53	19
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	
Beach Haven.....	8 05	11 12	3 08	
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	19
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	
Hunlock's.....	8 28	11 39	3 31	17
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8
Scranton.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 49
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 06	10 41	2 22	7 09
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 32	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 44	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove.....	18 36	12 05	13 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 42	9 21
Northumberland...	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1	3	5	
	‡	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W....	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners.....	9 40	13 17	16 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 18	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	10 00	13 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2	4	6	8	22
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 55
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	16 14	111 09	14 56	17 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	16 35	111 29	5 17	17 45	14 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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12-10-1y

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH ROSE COLD HAY-FEVER CURES COLD IN HEAD DEAFNESS HEADACHE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2144 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Capital $100,000 **STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY** Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans,	$312,132 94	Capital	$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	1145,392.98
Other Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
Building,	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012 98
Due from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
Cash and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township. *

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
WM. BOGERT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsbusg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

Law is Now in Effect.

The deputy factory inspectors in Pennsylvania have been advised by Chief Inspector Delaney that the new law to abolish child labor in factories and workshops, which was signed by the governor, goes into effect immediately and that it must be rigidly enforced.

PRIMARY ELECTION CALL.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Columbia County that the Primary Election for the purpose of voting to place in nomination, the following candidates to wit:

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for Mine Inspector.
One person for County Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
One person for District Attorney.
Two persons for County Auditors

Will be held at the regular polling places (or if such places cannot be obtained then at a place in said district convenient to the regular polling place, which shall be determined by the members of the standing Committee and the election board of such district where the regular polling place cannot be obtained) on Saturday, June 10, 1905, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. The County Convention will be held in the Opere House in Bloomsburg, Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

This call is issued in accordance with Art. 2, section 10, of the Democratic Rules of Columbia County.

C. H. DILDINE, Chairman.

Governor Vetoes Osteopathy Bill.

Does Not Believe in the Exclusion of Medicine and Surgery.

Among the measures vetoed last week by Governor Pennypacker was the bill which was designed to put osteopaths on the level with the other schools of medicine. Its provisions included a regulation of the practice of and licensing of osteopaths in Pennsylvania and the establishment of a board of examiners representing the State Osteopathic association, before whom all candidates must pass before legally beginning the practice of the profession.

The governor's main objection is on the ground that "there is nothing in the bill to indicate what constitutes the science of osteopathy and an effort to solve the query by an examination of the printed literature of the science is not very successful"

Continuing, he says: "That approval of this bill would appear to give the authority of the state to a system of practice in the healing art which excludes the use of medicine and the use of surgery. Why should there be an attempt so to confine the operation of the mind? If both drugs and surgery are useless they may be rejected, but if they should at times be found to be beneficial why should any science for the enforcement of a theory make the effort to exclude their use? Should the bill become a law licenses would be issued by the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners and not by the Medical Council of Pennsylvania, which would be an anomaly in our legislation upon the subject."

1903 Ballot Law Valid

Supreme Court So Decided. Two Justices Dissenting

The Supreme Court on Monday with two justices dissenting, affirmed the validity of the Pennsylvania ballot law passed by the Legislature in the session of 1903. The decision is a defeat for the State Ballot Reform Association.

The latter organization brought the law to the attention of the courts on the ground that the grouping of candidates and the placing of the party square on the ballot was illegal.

It is now proposed to disfranchise the man who fails to vote for a certain length of time. This country is as much in danger from the stay-at-home voter as it is from the illegal voter. Both classes should be suppressed.

Proposed Amendment to Democratic Rules.

Following is the full text of the proposed amendment to the State Democratic rules, suggested by the Executive Committee and recommended by the State Committee at the recent meetings of these bodies, for the purpose of preventing or ending dead-locks in district nominating conventions. This amendment will be presented to the coming State convention, and if adopted by that body, will become a part of the rules of the party within the State;

Proposed Amendment to State Democratic Rules Concerning Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and Legislative Nominations.—All disputes or disagreements arising in any Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or Legislative district in the State of Pennsylvania, as to the mode or manner of making nominations therein, or as to the number of Conferees or Delegates the several counties in such district shall be entitled to in the Conferences in such district, or upon the question of rotation, or any other matter pertaining to Democratic Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or Legislative nominations, shall be heard and determined by the Democratic State Executive Committee.

If the counties forming any such Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or Legislative district fail to agree within fifty-six (56) days of the election, as to any matter or thing pertaining to such nominations, then the mode of bringing such dispute or disagreement before the State Executive Committee, for determination and settlement shall be by petition to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, signed by the Chairman of the County Committee (or by the majority of the members thereof) of any county forming part of such district, setting forth briefly the subject matter of any dispute or disagreement, the truth of which shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least ten (10) reputable Democratic electors of the district, whereupon such petition shall be forthwith referred to the State Executive Committee, which Committee shall fix the time and place for the hearing, at least five (5) days notice of which shall be given, by registered letter, to the Chairman of all of the County Committees of the several counties forming such district. The Executive Committee shall, at the time and place fixed, proceed to hear such relevant testimony and arguments as may be presented on behalf of the parties in interest, and shall decide such disputes and disagreements, which decisions shall be final and conclusive upon the Democratic organizations in the several counties forming such districts,—*Provided*, however, that the member or members of the Democratic State Executive Committee representing the district in which the dispute under investigation occurs shall not have a vote in deciding the said disagreement.

In Session at Northumberland.

The twenty-fifth codvention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Susquehanna Lutheran Synod convened in St. John's Lutheran church at Northumberland yesterday. The sessions will conclude tomorrow. Mrs. Grant Herring is the Historian and Mrs. G. P. Frymire the Necrologist of the society. Mrs. Frymire conducted the consecration service this morning, and Mrs. Herring rendered a report of her office.

Minister Transferred.

Presiding Elder Amos S. Baldwin, of Sunbury, has transferred the Rev. Charles W. Bryner from the Methodist charge at Washingtonville to Buckhorn, to take effect at once. The Rev. John A. Miller, of Watsontown will supply the Washingtonville charge.

Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.

"When 13 years old, for many months no one thought I could live because of thin blood. But, in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely restored me to health." MRS. E. BUCKMINSTER, Vineland, N. J.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

The Children

Biliousness, constipation prevent recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVETION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 9th, 1905.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the action of the Democratic State Central Committee at its annual meeting, held in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 19th, 1905, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention, will be called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Lyceum Theatre, at

HARRISBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1905.

The business for which the Convention is called will be to place in nomination

Three, (or a less number if the Convention may so decide) candidates for Superior Court Judge.

One candidate for State Treasurer,

and to act upon and determine such other matters, pertaining to the welfare and success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, as may be properly brought before it.

P. GRAY MEEK, Secretary. J. K. P. HALL, Chairman.

Bills Now State Law

Three measures of special interest to corporations and manufactures, as well as to organized labor in Pennsylvania, were signed this week by Governor Pennypacker. They are a bill creating a state department of police; the Garner bill, to abolish child labor in the anthracite coal mines, and Delaney bill, to abolish child labor in factories and workshops.

The department of police bill carries an appropriation of 452,000, and is in line with governor's recommendation to the legislature. The bill creates the office of state superintendent of police, who will have under him four platoons of 50 men each. Each platoon will have a captain, lieutenant and five sergeants, to do duty in any part of the state.

The Garner bill was drafted at the request of John Mitchel, president of the United Mine Workers, and prohibits the emplyment of children under 14 years of age arouud the outside of the coal mines, and under 16 years of age on the inside of such mines, as well as provides that all employees under 21 must read and write.

The Delaney bill is a compromise on the measures introduced at the request of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Committee and kindred organizations. It raises the age limit of children employed in factories from 13 to 14 years. It fixes ten hours as a legal day's work and authorizes school authorities to issue employment certificates.

Gospel Temperance Meeting.

Rev. George H. Vibbert of Massachusetts will deliver a series of gospel temperance addresses in this county commencing Wednesday evening, May 17th. The first meeting will be held in Light Street on the evening of that date in the M. E. church, and there will be a meeting on each successive evening as follows: Thursday evening, May 18th, Berwick, M. E. church; Friday evening, May 19th, Benton M. E. church; Saturday, May 20th, Benton Town Hall at 2:00 p. m; Sunday, May 21st, Millville M. E. church and Monday, May 22nd, Jerseytown M. E. church.

Mr. Vibbert is said to be a speaker of exceptional ability having been on the temperance platform for the last forty years, and being thoroughly versed on every phase of the question. He is at present delivering a series of addresses in Sullivan county and after the conclusion of the meetings in this county will proceed to Lycoming county for another series of meetings.

Can't Collect From State.

A Harrisburg dispatch says: In an opinion given Thursday to Dr. Leonard Pearson, secretary of the state live stock sanitary board, Deputy Attorney-General Fleitz decided that the board has no authority to recommend payment to persons of the value of animals destroyed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, unless the death of the animal was ordered by an agent of that board.

According to an exchange "jiu jitsu" should be pronounced as it is written, "yuo-yuts." Try this on your pianola.

Townsend's

Money In Our Clothing.

It pays us to sell clothing simply because it pays our customers to buy it. We give greater value dollar for dollar than it would be possible to procure elsewhere in this or surrounding towns—partly because we have a firm resolution not to be undersold, and partly because shrewd buying and quick sales prompt us to make lower prices.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MEN'S FANCY WORSTED SUITS,

Cut and made according to fashion's latest mandate. Every size in stock and a perfect fit assured.

TOWNSEND'S

Pretty Inexpensive Shirt Waist Suits.

Suits at $5.75.

Made of fine Cotton Voile, Bique Color. Waist trimmed with lace insertion, shade same as material. 6 in. cuff, full sleeve. Full plaited skirt. Crushed girdle.

Suits at $4.00.

Made of Mohair Luster, plaited throughout. Seen in either green, blue or tan. Exceedingly stylish. Material costs about the price of the suits.

Suits at $5.50.

Nub Voile, broken plaid effect, Waist has purple yoke effect. Pearl buttons are used for trimming. Large sleeves and deep cuffs. Very full 9 gore skirt.

Gingham Suits for $3.75 and $2.25

Hardly seems possible. Good gingham too. Some mercerised. Some hemstitched plaits. Some plain and fancy gingham, and all exceedingly pretty.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

THE WHEELMEN'S SMOKER.

The first smoker arranged by the new entertainment committee of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen, Messrs. Gerald Gross, Harry J. Achenbach, J. Warren Lee, William Calhoun and Reber Mears, and held at the Club House, Tuesday evening, was an unqualified success, in every way. In response to invitations sent out, members to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five assembled to taste the comforts and protected joys of the Club. It was truly a most delightfull evening. Calhoun's orchestra of seven pieces discoursed good music, which together with vocal solos by I. B. Abrams, Dr. A. K. Aldinger and D. J. Tasker, and some choice selections on Geo. W. Hess' splendid phonograph, constituted a very pleasing musical program, which was immensely enjoyable. Nearly all of those who took part in the recent minstrel show were present, and they added to the pleasure of the evening by rendering the opening overture.

The profuse and artistic use of cut flowers added greatly to the appearance of the rooms, and the interior never looked prettier.

On entering the Club House each man was handed a favor in the shape three cigars, a holder and a carnation held together with a bow of ribbon. Delicious refreshments prepared by Mrs. Edward Leighow were served.

The whole affair from beginning to end showed that great care had been taken in making the arrangements, and the entertainment committee is to be congratulated for the delightful evening provided, which aside from the pleasure, will go a long way toward endearing the tie of friendship that exists among the members.

A FIRE SCARE.

A fire that for a time foretokened serious proportions, and which was the result of carelessness on the part of some boys, who were burning the contents of some waste paper baskets on the rear of the vacant lot, from the front of which the old Presbyterian church has recently been removed, occurred about half past five o'clock Thursday afternoon. The youngsters dumped the paper on a heap applied the match, and left. The flames followed the paper covered surface to a frame building, formerly occupied by Robert McBride as a paint shop, and in an instant almost, the whole structure was ablaze. An alarm was turned in from the box on the corner of Center and Main street and the Winona boys, who have established a reputation for promptness, were the first to reach the scene. They connected with the plug on the corner at Third street, and soon had the flames under control.

The building standing somewhat apart from the other structures, together with the fact that the roof on it is tin, were decidedly fortunate circumstances. Otherwise the firemen would have had a serious conflagration to combat as there was a strong wind blowing at the time.

Both the Penna. and the United Telephone Companies suffered from the result of the fire. The intense heat melted the messenger wire, of the former company, and the heavy cable dropped into the alley colliding with the latter company's wires, impairing the service on a number of lines.

Spruce Run had a wedding on Tuesday. The contracting parties were Harry Edner and Miss Gertrude Williams. Rev. W. H. Hartman was the officiating clergyman and the ceremony took place at the home of the bride. The groom is a popular young man of Millville.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Edith Driesbach, daughter of Frank Driesbach, of Roaringcreek Valley fell down a flight of stairs, Saturday evening, and broke her left arm at the wrist.

Now is not the proper time to brag about your wealth—stocks, bonds, shares, fast horses, blooded cattle and so forth—the assessor is making his annual rounds.

Miss Eva Rupert arrived in Bloomsburg Tuesday evening from Sante Fe, Mexico, where she spent the past year, doing missionary work in connection with the Allison school.

A magazine writer wants to know the four sweetest words in the English language. "Enclosed please find check" is a quartette that is hard to beat when addressed to a newspaper man.

William Wilson of Forks was the victim of a painful accident on Tuesday and as the result of which he lost the first two fingers of his left hand. The mishap occurred in a saw mill where he was employed.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 West Third street. tf

Joseph Cowan, E. K. Freas, and S. D. Dole of Bloomsburg passed through Hazleton in an automobile on a century run from Sunbury, including Danville, Berwick, Tamaqua and Pottsville. They made it in five hours.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

The recent minstrel performance given by the Bloomsburg Wheelmen will net that organization about $350.00. When it is considered that the expenses for the two nights amounted to something like $275.00 some idea of the popularity of the Wheelmen shows can be had.

Not very long ago an economical young lady came into the COLUMBIAN office to get some invitations printed. She wrote the invitation and made it read "your presents is requested." She was'nt making much of a mistake after all, but it is considered very bad form to put it just that way.

Joe Lyons, formerly of Bloomsburg, now living at Newark N. J. has been visiting relatives here and at Millville for the past week or more. Joe has been in the show business for the past several seasons and is now under contract with the "Pair of Country Kids Co" for the season of 1905-06.

Geo. W. Hess, and family are now at Mifflinville arranging their affairs in the way of making garden, and getting the house in shape preparatory to moving there for the summer. Mr. Hess and family have, for several years past, been spending the heated period at the delightful little town along the river. It is an ideal place for those who enjoy getting away from the noisome damps of the town.

A short time ago some men were engaged in putting up telegraph poles on some land belonging to an old farmer, who disliked seeing his wheat trampled down. The men produced a paper by which they said they had leave to put the poles where they pleased. The old farmer went back and turned a large bull in the field. The savage beast made after the men, and the old farmer, seeing them running from the field, shouted at the top of his voice: "Show him the paper! Show him the paper!"

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST
Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa

In order to increase the pressure of the main leading to the Normal School, the Water Company is changing the house service pipes on North Iron street from the eight to the twelve inch main.

Work on the addition to the High School building was commenced on Monday. The cellar will be excavated and the foundation laid by which time the school term will be over, and the contractors will be ready to start on the brick portion of the building.

Berwick wasn't pastime for Normal, yesterday. Aldinger didn't think the services of the regular men were needed, and he sent in a lot of subs to play against the visitors. But even at that, it was jug handled, and uninteresting. Berwick failing to tally while the locals gathered in eight. McCloud of Danville, was in the box for the visitors.

A life partnership was formed at the residence of James Miller in Espy, Thursday evening, when his daughter Miss Effie, was united in marriage to Daniel Milnes, of the same place. A number of invited guests witnessed the pretty ceremony, and the parlor was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

B. R. Yohe, mail carrier on rural route number two from the Bloomsburg post office, and Miss Carrie A. Harman, an estimable young lady, of town were united in marriage on Thursday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. P. Eveland at the M. E. Parsonage at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the happy couple took the 6.05 train on the D. L. & W. in the evening for a short tour. Their many friends extend best wishes.

They were sitting over along near the northern approach to the damaged river bridge at Catawissa Sunday evening, waiting for the trolley car. Their words were plainly audible to the writer and two other gentlemen who were also waiting for the car. "Oh my goodness, you must not do that. Why you have certainly put your arm right around me," said the girl. "That's true," said he. "Well I can't permit it," said the girl. "I will give you just two hours to take it away."

Among the visitors to Bloomsburg on Saturday were Col. Joe Lesher, editor and proprietor of the Selinsgrove *Times*, and Wm. Wagonseller, who is preparing himself for the practice of law, in the office of Senator Simon P. Wolverton at Sunbury. Col. Lesher is a candidate for Commissioner of Snyder County, with bright prospects of success. His paper, which is among the best inland Democratic weeklies of the state, comes to our table every week, and we are always pleased to receive it.

Danville is planning a monster Fourth of July celebration. Fire companies and secret societies for a radius of nearly a hundred miles have been invited, and efforts are being put forth to make the event one of the biggest the town has ever had. The day is to be one of double significance. Beside commemorating the signing of the declaration of independence, it will also signalize the completion of the handsome new bridge across the river. A number of the local fire companies will attend as will also the Catawissa Band.

Governor Pennypacker has signed the Philadelphia "ripper" bill, and thereby shown that he is controlled by the bosses of his party whose bidding he dare not disobey. It is said that the price of his action in this matter is a seat on the Supreme Bench of this State. The man whose grotesque state papers are the laughing stock of the nation would fill the state reports with unique literature, even if they were not good law. Though he rips them, just nominate Penny for Supreme Judge, and see Philadelphia poll her usual majority for him. They cant get from under the lash.

Patrons of the National Game were woefully disappointed in the showing made by the Susquehanna University ball team in the game against Normal Saturday afternoon. They were accredited with having shown considerable strength against one or two of the Tri-State League teams, and people went to Normal Field expecting to see a close contest. But oh, how their expectation were frustrated. The exhibition was the weirdest given any visiting aggregation in a long time and Normal's runs seemed to come so dead easy that the rooters couldn't enthuse. "Back to the woods" was flung at the down river bunch from different sections of the bleachers and their playing justified the sneer. The game ended with the score Normal 12, Susquehanna 1.

PURELY PERSONAL

Roland Ikeler and family spent Sunday at Millville.

John Drake of Berwick was among our callers on Tuesday.

Charles O. Skeer is home from the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Charles Hill of Beaver Meadow was a Bloomsburg visitor on Monday.

William Webb, of West Pittston, was in Bloomsburg a short time on Monday.

W. H. Coffman will go to Williamsport tomorrow where he expects to spend a few days.

J. B. Abrams and D. J. Hummer of Berwick attended the Wheelmen's smoker Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Housel are spending a couple of weeks with their son Harry at Philadelphia.

J. Wesley Moyer attended the State Convention of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at York this week.

Moses McHenry, one of Stillwater's well known and respected residents transacted business in town on Monday.

Geo. LaTourette of Danville played the cornet with Calhoun's orchestra at the Wheelmen's smoker Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins of New York are spending this week in town. They are occupying their house on Normal Hill.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

About half past eight Monday night, the residence of Solomon Hurst, on Catharine Street, was made the target of a bolt of lightning, that tore off the siding on the gable end, damaged the roof and ignited a fire in the attic. The fire however, did but little damage, as workmen from the Harman—Cogger plant, near by, hurried to the scene with some hose and extinguished the flames before they had time to effect any very serious damage.

The occurrence was most remarkable, in as much as no warning sounds preceded it, and the bolt descended from an apparently cloudless sky. The flash broke forth, with a suddenness and unexpectedness that was startling, and the concomitant illumination of the earth was blinding in its brilliancy.

Death of Simon Shive.

Simon Shive, a former well known and conspicuous business man of Bloomsburg, passed away in death at his home at Esther Furnace Sunday morning last at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Shive was at one time among the leading real estate owners of the town. The entire corner on Main street extending down to the alley on Iron street now occupied by the Moore, Keller and Moyer building belonged to him as did also the plot of ground on Iron street above Fourth, where Wm. Hutton is now erecting dwelling houses.

Two daughters, Sarah Shive and Mrs. Mary Wolf, survive. The remains were brought to Bloomsburg on Tuesday and interred in the family plot in Rosemont Cemetery.

Death's Second Visitation

The grim reaper entered the Hart household, at Bellefonte on Tuesday for the second time within a week. Only on April 26 the father, William Hart was removed to the great beyond, and relatives in Bloomsburg had little more than arrived home from attending the obsequies, when on Friday morning last a telegram was received here announcing the sad intelligence of the death of the son George. The deceased had been ill but a short time and his death was sudden. He was born and reared to manhood in Bloomsburg, having learned the drug business with Geo. A. McKelvy.

His last visit here was in September, seven months ago, when he spent nearly two months with his aunt Mrs. Bluett on Center street.

Sentiment Favors One Nominee.

There appears to be gaining throughout the State a sentiment in favor of one Democratic nominee for the Superior Court bench, although the advocates of three nominations are numerous. The matter will probably not be settled for certain until the day before the convention, when a conference of State leaders will be held at the Commonwealth, which will be the headquarters of Col. J. M. Guffey and State Chairman Hall.

Exhibiting Berwick Work.

The American Car and Foundry Co. in Berwick have sent five cars to an exhibition in connection with the international railway congress, now in session at Washington. The exhibit is an event of world-wide importance among the railroads and car building industries.

A. H. McCollum died on Thursday night at the home of son-in-law, S. E. Gearhart, Wilkesbarre, aged 59 years. Death was due to paralysis, from which he had been a sufferer for six weeks. He formerly resided at Jerseytown and operated the tannery at that place.

Spring Dress Goods

You will find the most complete line of the leading Spring Dress Materials at *THE CLARK STORE* and at the lowest prices. It will pay you to see them if you need dress goods.

Mohairs.

Very stylish this season, Our lines are very good. 50c. mohairs in black, blue, brown, green, white. 50 in mohairs special value at 56c. yd., black, brown, and green, 65c for embroidered mohairs. 50c for fancy figured mohairs.

White Dress Goods.

The finest lines of these goods the *The Clark Store* has ever placed on sale. 30c French lawns 45in wide for 19c yd. Dotted Swisses 17c to 84c yd. French muslin 45in. at 50c. Batiste 45in. at 45c. India linons 10c to 30c yd.

Women's Undermuslins.

A new big line of these goods now on sale at *The Clark Store* consisting of night gowns, drawers, corset covers and white skirts. All cut full, good materials and the making none better, the prices the lowest. Come and see them.

Bungalow Silks.

In the new rough weave in white, marine, brown, and pongee. 27in wide at $1.00 yd., the equal of any 1.25 silk sold of like weave.

Black Dress Goods.

You will find this stock contains black goods for all purposes and they are the correct kind. "Priestley's" black goods stand at the head of the list. None better, few so good. Come and see them.

Silk Batiste

In white, colors, a fine sheer material in white and colors. We make the price 25 cents yard.

Hosiery and Underwear.

The most complete line of hosiery for Ladies' Misses and Children at *The Clark Store* in black, tan, white.

Dress Silks.

You may have a silk need. If so see this stock. All the newest styles and at prices to please.

27in. changeable at 74c yd.
27in. Nippon silks 75c yd.
27in Black Taffeta 75c yd.
Fancy Silks in good assortments. All prices.

All Over Laces.

A large line of these for making the popular all over lace waist and tokings, priced from 50c yd. to 3.50. See them. White and Ecru.

Spring Covert and Silk Coats from $4.98 to $12.00.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

HAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Feasted on Trout.

Alfred McHenry, cashier of the Columbia County National Bank at Benton, feasted on trout Tuesday. The day previous his son Earl caught three speckled beauties, the largest of which measured 13½ inches. So tickled was the boy that he ran all the way home and told his father to get the yard stick to measure it. The fish was the largest caught in that vicinity this season. That it put up a game fight is attested by the fact Earl broke his pole in getting it out of the water.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office 4t.

LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

2.03

AMERICA IS THE GREATEST

As a World Market the United States is Pre-eminent.

FOREIGN TRADE RIVALRY

Some Essentials to Successful Competition With European Manufacturers.—Per Capita Products and Consumption in Manufactures Here and Abroad.

In the manufacturing plants of the United States in the year 1900 there were at work 5,308,406 wage-earners.

These turned out in manufactures $13,004,400,143. Average product value per capita of earners $2,450 or per capita of population $170.

Total consumption of manufactures, $12,885,609,303. Approximate consumption per capita of population, $169.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had 9,000,000 wage-earners in 1900, yet their product in manufactures was but $5,000,000,000, far less than half the output of our five million and odd of workers.

Germany reported 10,000,000 wage-earners, $4,600,000,000 in products.

France, 5,000,000 earners of wages, $2,450,000,000 in manufactured products.

Canada, with 550,000 wage-earners, turned out $800,000,000 in manufactures, which was $1,455 per capita of workers and $146 per capita of population.

In point of consumption per capita of population Canada surpassed the United States, her 4,800,000 using $280,000,000 in manufactures, or $183 per head.

The United Kingdom, 41,000,000 population, consumed $4,273,397,438 in manufactures, or $104 per capita; Germany, 56,367,000 people, $4,152,450,000, or $74 per head; France, 38,700,000 population, $4,152,450,000, or $82 per head; Belgium, 6,700,000 people, $660,000,000, or $98 per capita.

In the particular of consumed products Australia came just after the United States, with a demand for $605,000,000 in manufactures, or $162 per capita for a population of 3-700,000. Australia's own 550,000 wage-earners were credited with an output value of $500,000,000.

In bare totals of manufactures consumed, Russia, $2,000,000,000, followed Belgium. Then came Austra-Hungary, $1,900,000,000; Italy, $1,714,000,000, and a dwindling procession in nine figures.

The figures show conclusively that America itself is by far the best market of the world for manufactured products; consequently it is not strange that up to the present American manufacturers should have devoted their principal attention to home trade.

Curious Guns of Thibet.

The Thibetans' big guns called jingals are of two kinds, breech and muzzle loading. The breech loader shown here is in shape and finish not

unlike the huge dyke-guns used by the Scottish Highlanders at Culloden. The others are iron-hooped muzzle-loaders, made probably in imitation of bamboo. The stand of the breech loader is fitted with prongs stuck into the ground to resist recoil. The nearest gunner is in the act of inserting the breech piece, which contains the charge. The ball is placed in the barrel just beyond the breech. Behind the handle of the breech piece is the vent where the match is applied. The rear of the breech piece is kept in position by the iron wedge (shown hanging by a short chain) inserted into the horizontal slit on the side of the gun. Rough foresights and backsights occur in some of the weapons. Jingals are about 8 feet long and the balls weigh from one pound to three and a half pounds.

Hiding Place for Monks.

An interesting archaeological discovery has just been made at Thorney, in the Isle of Ely. A hermitage was founded there by the Saxons in 653, and it became an important monastic establishment. A second abbey was built there by Bishop Ethulwold, of Winchester, in the ninth century, and this was replaced by a more imposing building at the end of the eleventh century. The Thorney Abbey of the present day, used as the parish church, consists of the west front and nave of this third building, and in the course of the last few days the discovery has been made of a subterranean passage leading from the Abbey Church down to the river. It is 500 feet in length. It was probably used by the monks to obtain their supplies of water and fish, and, it is thought, formed a safe hiding place for the brotherhood during the Danish invasion, for they escaped the slaughter which overtook their neighbors at Crowland and Petersborough.

THE FIRST CARNEGIE HERO.

Capt. Wm. W. Clark of New York Will Head the List.

Capt. Wm. W. Clark of hook and ladder company No. 2, New York fire department, as a reward for his brave and courageous acts in rescuing many lives, will head the list of heroes to receive the benefits of the Carnegie fund.

His last rescue, which brought him prominently to the attention of the board having charge of the Carnegie fund, was that of Robert Hyndman, aged 35 years, from the fifth story of the premises located at 103 Park avenue, New York, occupied by the Manhattan eye and ear hospital building, on the morning of April 24, this year.

Hyndman, a violently insane patient, had climbed to the roof of the burning building, and police and attendants were unable to get him. With pitcher in hand, the demented man threatened the life of his pursuers,

but the brave fireman stole up behind him and caught the insane man in his embrace.

A fierce struggle ensued, during which time the plucky fireman had his right arm and shoulder badly wrenched. Finally the insane man was over powered and bound fast with bed sheets and taken to Bellevue hospital.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Thibetans Aroused.

The Lamas have succeeded in rousing the Thibetans against the British, and the Mission is practically besieged in Gyangtse, although at last accounts the communications with India had not been broken. Over 2,000 Khambi warriors are assembled at Gyangste, and the camp is being bombarded with solid pound shot from a half hozen guns on a height about six furlongs away. Half a battalion of fusileers and half a battalion of naval infantry, with four 10-pounder guns from India, will be sent to re-enforce the expedition. Mr. Brodrick, the secretary for India, has informed the House of Commons that the Chinese and Thibetans authorities have been informed that the British Mission will advance to Lassa unless they will negotiate at Gyangtse within a given date. It is rumored that the warlike disposition now being manifested by the Thibetans is due to the promise of Russian support, and that 125,000 Russian troops have been recently concentrated beyond the Caucasus.—Independent.

Believed He Would Return.

"The marine bride," one of the best-known characters in the streets of Berlin, is dead. She was usually to be seen on Unter den Linden, between Friedrichstrasse and the Brandenburger Thor. She was a worn-looking woman, about 55, shabbily dressed, although of good family, and always carried a heavy bag. Every Berliner knew her and no one molested the poor, demented creature. Her story is tragic. Many years ago she was betrothed to a navy surgeon and shortly after her engagement she received news that he was drowned at sea. Her mind became unhinged and since the day of the fatal news she has wandered along Unter den Linden, believing that her betrothed would return to Berlin, driving through the Brandenburger Thor. In the heavy bag she carried what she believed was a suit of clothes, for which her lover would exchange his sea-stained garments.

When Chinamen Wore No Queues.

Until 260 years ago the Chinaman did not wear his hair in a queue. Previous to 1644 the Chinese clothed themselves and dressed their hair as the Japanese do now. For the Japanese borrowed their national costume from China, and what is supposed to be Japanese native dress is really the dress of the Chinese under the Ming dynasty. Thus, until the middle of the 17th century Japanese and Manchu Tartars conquered China, and, abolishing the old native costume, they imposed the pigtail upon the Chinese as a badge of servitude, while the Japanese have retained their old borrowed costume.

Population of the Philippines.

A census of the Philippines was taken by the U. S. government, under the auspices of the census bureau, in 1902-3, a report on which has not yet been published, but the estimate of the population is about 8,000,000, of whom about 7,000,000 are civilized. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The country had been in the possession of Spain since 1565, and the religion introduced by the conquerors has long been that of the natives. There are 30 different races, speaking different dialects.

RUN BY MOUSE POWER.

A Thrifty Scotchman's Scheme for Operating His Thread Mills.

Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the native of Fireshire, and it never was more forcibly exemplified than in the person of David Hutton, a native of Dunfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those acknowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respectable income to their owners.

About the year 1820 this gentleman actually erected a small mill at Dunfermline for the manufacture of thread—a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth prison in 1812 that Mr. Hutton first conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, "The Curisity Coffee Room," he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned on him. "In the summer of the year 1812," he wrote, "I had occasion to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there, my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house, with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly round, impelled by the insignificant gravity of a common house mouse. For one shilling I purchased house, mouse and wheel. Inclosing it in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward I was compelled to contemplate its favorite amusement. But how to apply half-ounce power (which is the weight of a mouse) to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacturing of sewing thread seemed the most practicable."

Mr. Hutton had one mouse that ran the amazing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and one-half miles on an average. A halfpennys worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for thirty-five days, during which it ran 736 half miles. He had actually two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse thread mill was so constructed that the common house mouse was enabled to make atonement to society for past offenses by twisting, twining and reeling from 100 to 120 threads a day, Sundays not excepted. To perform this task, the little pedestrian had to run ten and one-half miles, and this journey it performed with ease every day. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal served one of these thread mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it made 3,350 threads of twenty-five inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned ninepence every six weeks, just one farthing a day, or seven shillings and sixpence a year.

Taking sixpense off for board, and allowing one shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of six shillings. Mr. Hutton firmly intended to apply for the loan of the empty cathedral in Dunfermline, which would have held, he calculated, 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before this marvelous project could be carried out.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

When Philip Was Called Down.

The late Capt. Philip was fond of relating an experience he once had when he was stationed at the Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia as inspector of the cruiser New York, which was then building there. One day, when work was stopped for the noon hour, he saw a soldierly-looking man come aboard with some ladies, and proceed to show them about the ship with as much authority as if he were the designer and builder. The soldierly man stopped beside a couple of ventilators which were lying on deck ready to be put in place, and, touching one of them with his little cane, remarked, with an air of profound wisdom: "These are the smoke-pipes," and approaching the hammock nettings and putting out his gloved hand, he added: "This is the place where the heavy armor is put on. This is to be one of the armored fighting ships, you know." This was too much for Capt. Philip, and so he approached the party, and touched his cap as he said: "Excuse me, sir, that is not the place for the armor. That is a hammock netting, where the men stow their hammocks during the day. And these are not smoke-pipes, but ventilators." The military man drew himself up to his greatest height and surveyed the man in dungarees with glacial dignity. "Excuse me," he said, with heavy emphasis on the me, "but I am Capt. Blank of the army, and I think I know a smoke-pipe when I see one." Capt. Philip declared that it would have been almost a crime to take down a conceit like that, and he made no reply to the military man whatever; but turned and went about his work, leaving Capt. Blank to finish explaining the intricacies of the cruiser to his friends.—Argonaut.

To Educate Filipinos.

The new Philippine education bill appropriates $72,000 for expenses of the first year. It provides higher education in the United States for 100 Filipinos between the ages of sixteen and twenty who are best qualified and perfectly sound physically. The government will designate the institution and the students will be required to take the oath of allegiance, promising to faithfully study and upon returning to the Islands to serve the government under civil service regulations for a period equal to that spent in the United States. Each pupil will cost the government $500, exclusive of transportation.

GERMAN PRINCE PUNISHED.

Confined to His Quarters for Engaging in Dangerous Sport.

The Crown Prince of Germany was recently subjected to confinement in his quarters by the Emperor for engaging in dangerous riding competitions with several boon companions on the Berlin race track.

The young man's fondness for dangerous sports has long been a source of anxiety to his father, who once

before was compelled to punish him in a similar manner for a dangerous feat of horsemanship.

First Portrait Gallery.

As soon as Danguerre's process became well enough known in America for practice scientific men and, in fact, "all sorts and conditions of men" attempted to produce the wonderful pictures.

There were several claimants for making the first portrait by the process. A Mr. Walcott made the claim, and Mr. Joseph Dixon, by letters and other evidence, claimed that the first picture was his, for which, it was said, Mrs. Dixon sat with powdered face in full sunshine 15 minutes.

In March, 1840, Messrs. Walcott and Johnson opened a gallery in New York, and announcing their readiness to execute portraits from life, solicited patronage. This was the first daguerreotype gallery in the world. Other places were soon opened.

The daguerreotype, although considered desirable as a curiosity, was not popular on account of the length of time required for a sitting, which varied according to the time of day and the strength of the light. It was seldom attempted on a cloudy day.

The daguerreotype was made on a pure metallic silver surface. After being perfectly cleaned and made sensitive with a rouge buff it was coated in a darkened room with a vapor of iodine, then placed in the camera and exposed before the sitter through the lens.

It was still kept from the light and placed over the fumes of hot mercury, where the image developed.—Century.

A "Reformer" on the Run.

Kang Yu Wei, as "the modern sage," and the "reformer," "the youth who fired the Ephesian dome," the man who started the row that led to the Boxer troubles and the siege of Pekin, who is distinguished among all the human family by having a reward of $100,000 offered for his head by the Empress Dowager of China, has been living quietly here with his daughter for the last six months, but recently received notice from the police authorities that they could no longer protect him and was advised to clear out. But his life is safe nowhere. The arm of the old witch in the Imperial Palace at Pekin is far-reaching. Her vengeance is untiring and sooner or later Kang Yu Wei will pay the penalty of patriotism, and another name will be added to the long list of the martyrs of "young China."—Hong Kong Letter.

Change Not for the Better.

A New York banker was talking about plain and direct speech.

"To be plain and direct is always best," he said, "but to be too plain and direct is to be uncouth—to be ludicrous.

"A good example of that was afforded by a clergyman. He was addressing a congregation of fishermen, and he wanted to be sure they would understand him.

"'The Bible tells us,' said this clergyman, 'that it is as difficult for a camel to pass through a needle eye as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.' That, though, is a roundabout, confused way of stating the case. I should state it like this:

"'It is as difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as for a shad to go up a smooth bark apple tree tail foremost.'"—New York Tribune.

Convenient Fuel Without Smoke.

A French naval officer has made it possible, with certain changes in the fireboxes, to burn a fuel in the form of petroleum briquettes, which gives off no smoke. The officer claims his invention will give fuel of which one pound is equivalent to four pounds of coal. The briquettes are made by adding to petroleum oil, for each liter, 150 grammes of ground soap, 150 grammes or resin, and 300 grammes of caustic soda lye. This mixture is first heated and stirred until near solidification, when it is poured into molds, which in turn are then placed in an oven for ten or fifteen minutes, and the briquettes are ready for use after cooling a few hours. Greater solidity may be obtained by the addition of a small quantity of sawdust and a little clay or sand.

THE GUARDIAN OF OUR BODY.

The foremost biologist of our day, M. Metschnikoff, has shown the world of science that there are leucocytes in our blood that act as scavengers or policemen. These policemen which are called *phagocytes* look out for the noxious or poisonous elements in our blood. Various offending elements are picked out of the blood and tissues by these policemen and destroyed. Therefore our lives are protected by these blood-cell-policemen, the *phagocytes*, and we enjoy immunity from disease so long as our blood contains plenty of phagocytes and red blood corpuscles.

"A new broom sweeps clean"—and in order to put our own house in order we must get rid of all the poisons in the blood with a new broom such as an alterative extract made from roots and herbs—without the use of alcohol, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a specific for making rich red blood—for eradicating the poisons from the blood. In some way the policemen in the blood are increased in number and strength—so that we are put in the best possible shape to resist disease—to cure neuralgia, colds, catarrh, and incipient consumption.

"The more study and time is given to the subject the more we find that the blood is the center of life"—says Dr. R. V. Pierce, the noted specialist of Buffalo, "the health and comfort of the average person depends entirely on this blood supply—for the heart must have pure blood or it will not pump and keep the body supplied regularly like the beautiful automatic engine it is. The nerves must be fed on pure blood—or we suffer the pain of neuralgia, which is the cry of the starved nerves for food. Headaches, cold in the head, catarrh—and many other things are due to stagnation of the blood."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a mild laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

QUICK SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA.

The Rock Island's Special Tourist Sleeping Car Excursions to California are several hours quicker than any other line. To satisfy the demand for an up to-date service, arrangement has been made for a new, specially-built, improved pattern of tourist sleeper, leaving Chicago daily and reaching Los Angeles in sixty-eight hours. Why not have the best and quickest, when the cost is no greater than the other kind? Full information from any Rock Island representative, or from John Sebastion, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ills, call d AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 5-4 4t

The Towanda *Review* says that the Bradford county stone pile is a success. Tramps and prisoners for petty offences are made to pound stone for a living, and the consequence is that they fight shy of Bradford county.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every way. Its a splendid blo d medicine.—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

Many a stern man who swears at his office boy trembles in the presence of his wife.

Keep the Balance Up.

It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least imprudence brings on sickness, weakness, or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it; and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength, and endurance.

If you lend some men money they will be under everlasting obligations to you.

The worries of a weak and sick mother are only begun with the birth of her child. By day her work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the peevish, puny infant. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It lightens all the burdens of maternity, giving to mothers strength and vigor, which they impart to their children. In over thirty years of practice Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of nearly a score of physicians have treated and cured more than half a million suffering women. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

The more poetry a man has in him the more it tries him to set up stove pipe.

Blue Island, Ill., Jan. 14, 1901.

MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—I have used your Cream Balm in my family for nine years and it has become my fam ly doctor for colds in the head. I use it freely on my children. It is a Godsend to children.

Yours respectfully, J. KIMBALL.

MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—I suffered greatly with catarrh and tried different remedies without effect. After using one bottle of your Cream Balm I found relief and I cannot praise too highly such a remedy.

MISS CORA WILLARD, Albany, N. Y.

Would Cut the State in Two.

Ex-Governor Stone's Plan to Limit Philadelphia Gang's Power.

The division of Pennsylvania into two States, which project was recently suggested by former Governor Stone, is openly advocated by the ex-governor in a letter written for the Pittsburg *Leader*. Colonel Stone argues in support of his idea that the State has grown so rapidly and has obtained such a large population that it would be well to create a new State. He has an additional reason that under the present conditions Philadelphia is the State politically and in other respects.

In his letter Colonel Stone portrays the power of the Philadelphia gang and the autocratic manner in which it is used without regard to the rights of the State at large, and reaches the conclusion that the only way to kill the "Philadelphia method" is to divide the State into two commonwealths.

The plan suggested by the writer is to divide the State with a line starting at the northern border of the commonwealth, between the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and extending south to the Wyoming county line, thence along the line between Bradford and Wyoming, Sullivan and Wyoming, Luzerne and Sullivan, Columbia and Lycoming to the Susquehanna river, to the southern boundary of the State. This will, the Colonel says, divide the State naturally and geographically and nearly equally so far as its population is concerned and so far as its present congressional, legislative and senatorial districts are concerned.

In conclusion the letter says:

"Owing to the fact that the great center of population is in Philadelphia and its surroundings in the extreme eastern end of the State there necessarily arises frequent unrest and irritation in the country districts over the Philadelphia methods. No man ever appreciated this better than did Senator Quay, who has been the practical political leader in Pennsylvania since the Civil War. He was always able to hold the balance of power and moderate the modern politics of Philadelphia. But today Philadelphia leads and dictates the politics of the State absolutely and the legislation, appropriations, appointments, Federal and State, and everything that affects the material welfare of the whole State.

The irritation and unrest in the country districts will increase until it is more than likely that it will result in legislation that will create a new State. I mean, if this unrest and dissatisfaction shall culminate in the belief throughout the western part of the State that division of the State will cure the evils complained of, a division is not only possible but probable.

School Board Secretaries.

Governor Pennypacker signed a new law governing the election of secretaries of school boards in boroughs and townships. The old law required that the secretary be a member of the board, while the new provides that upon their organization or within twenty days thereafter the board shall elect a secretary who may or may not be a member of the board."

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office May 23, 1905. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised May 9, 1905".

Mr. Bentzbough, Mrs. Catherine A. Martin.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
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C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each: Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $5. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

RICH IN GUTTA PERCHA

Government Stops Felling of the Trees in Philippines.

NATIVES ARE PRODIGAL

Not Realizing the Vast Treasure They Possess in This Great Article of Commerce They are Sacrificing the Sources of Supply Because of Laziness.

The commercial history of gutta percha runs parallel with that of submarine and subterranean electric cables, for three-fourths of all the gutta percha produced has been used on them. With the construction of the great transatlantic cables in the sixties and seventies, the demand for gutta percha became enormous. When the Malay Peninsula, adjacent to Singapore, failed to supply sufficient quantities to meet the demand, the adjacent islands of the Rhio Archipelago, and Sumatra were invaded and rich finds made. Finally Borneo was included in the producing zone and lastly the Philippines.

In the Philippines the regions which produce gutta percha for market are confined to the islands of Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi.

The best method of collecting gutta percha is a difficult one to determine. The trees are in the tropical forest regions, which are inhabited only by the wildest pagan tribes. These natives are the natural gutta percha collectors, and as a matter of fact, have done all the collecting since the beginning of the industry. They desire to secure the maximum yield from each tree with the minimum expenditure of work or time.

They first cut down the tree and the larger branches are at once lopped off, the collectors say, to prevent the gutta percha milk from flowing back into the small branches and leaves. The milk, or latex, is contained in the inner layers of the bark and leaves, in small capillary tubes or ducts. To open these so as to permit the maximum of milk to escape, the natives cut rings in the bark about two feet apart along the entire length of the trunk. The milk as it flows out is collected in gourds, cocoanut shells or on large leaves.

As soon as the Forestry Bureau was established in 1889, the felling of the gutta percha trees was prohibited and rules were provided for tapping the tree with a bolo in such a manner as to secure the milk without destroying the tree, but the wild natives never practiced this method, nor did they ever hear of it, and all the gutta percha so far exported has been at the expense of so many trees killed. Islands such as Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi cannot stand this for any length of time, and already the gutta percha trees have entirely disappeared from the vicinity of the coast regions and of the large rivers.

Most of the Philippine gutta percha passes through three hands and rise in price is quick and decided. The native collector receives about $10, Mexican, for a picul of 162½ pounds. This is carried by the trader to export towns and sold to the Chinese at $40 to $80, Mexican, per picul of 137½ pounds, and the same is worth at Singapore about $150.

Two English Princes.

These two bonny boys are the sons of the Prince of Wales. The taller Prince Eddie, or the Sailor Prince, as he is called, will if he lives, some day be King of England. Should he die the younger one, Prince Albert, will come to the throne. These boys are

brought up as simply as though they were some day to work hard for their living. Their favorite costume is the Highland get up shown in the cut.

Emperor Napoleon's Worst Deal.

The Louisiana purchase was the biggest deal ever engineered by Uncle Sam, and the worst ever engineered by Napoleon, who gave away that vast realm for a mere song of $15,000,000 to spite England. The annual income from any one of the fifteen states now comprised in the purchase is more than the cost of the whole territory. There were giants in those days. Where are they now? Echo answers "where?" How paltry the Philippine purchase looks in comparison with that of 1803—and how costly!

The First "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe, was first published in portions in the National Era at Washington in 1850, and in its complete form, in Boston, in 1852. Rev. Josiah Henson, the original "Uncle Tom," died at Dresden, Ont., May 5, 1883, aged 88.

THE GEISHA GIRL.

Belle of Japan—the Least Understood Institution of Mikado's Empire.

Yone Noguchi, a Japanese writer, says in part in the Theater Magazine: The Geisha girl is, perhaps, the most interesting and the least understood abroad of all the national institutions of the Mikado's Empire. Nowhere in the world is there a woman exactly like her. She is not a mere waitress or attendant, as many writers have described her nor is she a common dancer, entertainer or musician.

She is far more than this. From her early childhood she is trained to be the companion of cultured persons. She is educated, accomplished, intellectual and refined, as well as beautiful and graceful. In her every step, gesture, expression, in the very costumes she wears, so elegant and harmonious in color, there is the facination and living grace of the trained actress taught for generations to delight the senses.

The Geisha girl is the belle of Japan, and without her Japanese social gatherings would loose much of their vivacity and charm. But although the Geisha is so cultivated and accomplished, it cannot be said that she is quite respectable according to the conventional standards. She has, indeed, a moral code of her own. She belongs to a class which has no equivalent in any other country. The only approach in history is that of the Hetaera women, who existed in the day of ancient Greece.

Mr. Noguchi gives a description of the tea houses to which the Geishas are attached; then he continues:

The Geishas make their appearance with their habitual air of amiability, grave and vivacity. Each as she enters utters the word "Konbanwa," which means good evening. She then proceeds to make herself at home, and is soon as intimate as if she had known you since childhood. All the Geishas sit before you while you smoke, each taking a samisen (or guitar) in her hands—beautiful hands, like the hands of a waxen doll. Then each bows to you politely, thanking you for your kind summons. You courteously reply by empting your cup of Shake (Japanese brand), which you plunge into a bowl of clean water on the tray, and then you present the cup to the Geisha whom you most admire, saying as you do so: "I, pai agemasu" (I present the cup to you). The favored Geisha receives your cup in her very graceful manner, and with her dainty hands lifts it to her forehead, thanking you for your kind love. The attendant, standing by, immediately fills it with Sake. The Geisha sips a little of the Sake, then returns the cup to you with the words, "Gohen pai" (I am honored to return you the cup), which you receive back with marks of the greatest appreciation. While this exchange of cup courtesies is going on, one of the other Geishas lifts her samisen to her knee and plays a melody, accompaning it with a love song which is delightful to the ear.

When you are tired of the song you may ask for dancing. Now, the dancing of the Geisha girl has nothing in common with the vulgar skirt dancing so popular in Europe and America. In Japan such an exhibition would be considered a barbaric vulgarity. The Geisha's dance consists mostly of a rhythmic, graceful movement, especially with the arms, and is so contrived and performed that it suggests the most beautiful poetic ideas. It is at times dramatic. Poems or dramas relating to history or legend are often recited by the Geishas, who express in striking or graceful attitudes the tragic or comic situations. From the viewpoint of true art this excels any known dancing. At your request the younger Geishas then proceed to the more dainty dancing, while the older Geishas sit in the background, and play their samisens and sing poetic little songs. The younger Geishas, in their scarlet petticoats and flowing sleeves, fan and parasol in their hands, imitate the butterflies flitting from flower to flower, or the maple trees scattered by the autumn wind. Sometimes fast, sometimes slow, now backward, now foreward, from right to left, now merrily, now sadly—the dancing girls glide over the soft matting, waving their flowing sleeves. When dancing the Geisha looks lovelier than the white lilly, more graceful than the hanging blossoms blown about in the breeze of spring. She is the living incarnation of the picturesque charm of all Japan.

The Ten Dwarfs.

"Well, Jane, how is it your house looks so clean today?" inquired Will Campbell, who was a friend of Jane's and lived across te street.

"Oh, its quite easy, Will, so long as I have my ten little dwarfs to help me."

"And what do you mean by your ten little dwarfs, Jane?"

"Well, I guess I will have to tell you. When I was born I had ten dwarfs given to me. These dwarfs always obey me. They help me in my sewing, help me in folding the linens, and they help some other people, too."

"They are not all the same size, some of them wear rings. I am sure you would not like to lose any of them. All of the ten go to work together, and do all I want in the way of help."

"Oh, I have found you out," said Will, "I know now who your dwarfs are. They are your ten fingers and they are very good servants."—Mary E. Waters

Pimples and Perspiration.

Persistent use of talcum powder will stop excessive perspiration. Blackheads and the pimples that result must be treated with hot baths. Bathe the face every night with the warmest water you can comfortably bear and rub it as much as possible without irritating the pimples. Except in a serious case, there is no need of a lotion. Do not be alarmed if the pimples increase for a few days.

THIRTY NEW RAILWAYS

$100,000,000 Being Spent on Construction Work.

NEW COAL FIELDS TAPPED

1,000 New Cotton Mills and Many New Iron Mills opened.—Industrial Prosperity Makes the Demand for These Imperative.—Work Provided for Thousands.

Thirty new railroads are now under construction in the southern states. Reports from different localities within the past few days indicate that with rare exceptions all of the southern railroads now building are being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. This condition of affairs is regarded by southern business men as abundant proof of the industrial prosperity of the south. Nearly $100,000,000 is being put into these thirty new railroads, and the greater part of this vast sum was obtained prior to the business depression of the past few months.

It is estimated that between 9,000 and 10,000 miles of new railroad will be completed in the south.

Construction work on nearly all of these southern railway projects is being hastened in the expectation of a heavy increase in traffic next fall. While the railroad companies throughout the country are cutting down their working forces as much as possible, the new companies in the south are as a rule increasing their construction forces. Some of the new lines will tap virgin coal fields, others will enable one thousand or more recently established cotton mills to get their products to market.

England's Ten Roman Soldiers.

An interesting archaeological find has been made this month in a field near Mitcham, England. A group of seven skeletons, with spearheads near by, was discovered, and close at hand three more skeletons in a fairly good state of preservation were found. The skeletons were found about four feet below the surface, carefully laid on their backs, feet toward the east, in separate graves made in the gravel. They were apparently officers of superior rank, buried with some ceremony in their martial attire and with their weapons at their left sides. One skeleton had spurs at the heels, and in the grave was the blade of a two-edged Roman broadsword.

Radium to Be Used for Preserves.

At a recent meeting of the United States Committee on Pure Food Standards, H. Lieber, an analytical chemist, in speaking of food preservatives, said that within a few years most forms of preservatives will be abandoned. In their place, he said, cans and bottles in which food of various kinds is put up, will be washed with water impregnated with radio-activity, a process, he says, that will revolutionize the present methods.

Mr. Lieber said that, leaving out certain materials, there was little harm in the use of coloring matter. He said he did not believe, however, in vegetable coloring matter because of its quick decomposition.

IN THE ARMY OF THE MIKADO.

An Automobile Life Boat.

Among the new inventions for life-saving recently given trial at La Rochelle, in France, including an improved form of life-belt and a balloon float, was an ingenious automobile life-boat. This boat, while fitted with oars and sails, was equipped with a double-cylinder 12 horse-power gasoline engine which gave a speed of six knots an hour. The boat is provided with more than a dozen water-tight compartments which make it unsinkable. It also has the peculiar device of an opening in the centre which permits the water to escape immediately when a wave is shipped. When an artificial wave weighing four tons was suddenly thrown into the boat from a height of about twelve feet the boat emptied almost immediately.

"Open Door" in China.

The "Open Door" is the declared American and British policy in China, as opposed to the police of "Spheres of Influence," and was defined in the Anglo-German agreement of 1900 as the free access, under equal conditions, of all nations to the ports, rivers and littorals of China.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Equality in Their Union Has Just Been Adjusted.

In recognizing Norway as an equal member of the union it appears that Sweden was merely yielding to necessity, and that it was her intention subsequently to curtail the liberties of Norway and gradually fuse the two countries into one Swedish nation. A struggle therefore began which has lasted for ninety years, and which has retarded the progress of the two countries and somewhat estranged them from one another. But notwithstanding the constant friction the great work of national regeneration has proceeded uninterruptedly, and in regard to industrial pursuits as well as mental achievements Norway now occupies a very creditable position among the nations of the world.

In their struggle for unabridged political equality with Sweden, the Norwegians have now arrived at the stage when the question of a separate consular service for Norway is to be decided. A revision of the articles of confederation, or act of union, as it is called, was contemplated in the first half of the nineteenth century, and committees were appointed for the purpose in 1839, 1864 and last in 1897, but nothing resulted from their labors. In 1902, however, the negotiations of the third so-called union committee of a Swede-Norwegian consular committee, the result of whose labors was embodied in a so-called "communique" subsequently published, by a protocol prepared in a joint session of the cabinets of Norway and Sweden.

This protocol was laid before the storthing February 13 of the current year, and by it submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs. When reported upon and returned by the committee to the storthing a decisive debate will take place, and a change of Ministry may be the result, as the storthing will not ratify terms for a separate consular service that might hamper its future action in regard to another important national issue—the appointment of a separate Foreign Minister for Norway.

German Soldier's Hard Luck.

A squad of soldiers were drilling near the line when the kaiser's train passed. The commanding officer ordered all to salute as the train passed by.

Afterward a sergeant overheard a private remark: "The kaiser might have let the train slow down so that we could catch a glimpse of him."

The private was arrested, tried by court-martial, found guilty of lese majeste and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude after being drummed out of the army.

The London Spectator, commenting on this, asks: "Can we wonder that the internal condition of the German army is what it is, though externally it still looks so strong, efficient and well organized."—New York Sun.

The Champion Thieves.

The man who stole a redhot stove has been outdone. News comes from a little town in South Dakota that a man named Elrud went to bed the other night only to awake later with his home 10 miles from his land, thieves having six horses hitched to the building and moving it west. The owner stepped out with two guns and ordered the volunteer house movers to return his house to its original foundation, which they did, apologizing by saying that they didn't know it was his home.

A Valuable African Plant.

The most valuable aloes come from the island of Sokotra, which lies just off the East African coast from Cape Guardaful. The drug itself is the bitter resinous juice of the leaves of the aloe plant that has been hardened in the sun. These leaves are of a fibrous, fleshy nature and, in addition to the juice, the natives make this fiber into rope, many insisting that it makes a better rope than hemp.

World's Highest Monument.

This is in the city of Washington, and to the memory of the great man after whom the city is named. The gigantic monument is 555 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and contains 18,000 blocks of marble two feet thick. In the interior are a lift and fifty flights of stairs eighteen steps each. —Exchange.

A Job Without Work.

There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain. In some of the cities beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seeking alms is recognized as legitimate business, and the municipality demands a percentage upon the collections. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

Many Changes in the Game Laws.

Seasons Are Changed in Many Cases and the Limit of Game That Can be Killed in One Season Reduced.

Copies of the new game protection law, which was appoved by the governor on April 22nd, have been received here. The law makes wholesale changes in former legislation, and hunters will have to study it carefully before venturing into the woods again. Hereafter it will be unlawful to kill more thau one deer in a season, and the season is cut down from a month to fifteen days—from the middle of November to the first of December. It is unlawful to kill wild pigeons for the next ten years. Bears have been always on the list of game that could be killed any time, but now they are protected, and can be shot only during the period between October 1st and March 1st, and anyone violating the provisions of the law is liable to a fine of $50 for every bear or cub killed or captured. The only exception is where the bear is in the act of damaging crops or injuring a human being, or has recently done so.

About the only thing left on the free list are the following, which are specifically mentioned: The blue Jay, English sparrow, king-fisher, coopers, hawk, sharp shinned hawk, goshawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, great horned owl, and the crow. People who want to rob birds' nests for scientific purposes must get a license to do so from state game commission and put up a bond that they will abide by the provisions of the act. A fine of $25 is provided for each and every wild pigeon killed during the ten years in which they are not to be killed The new law provides that in any case where dogs shall be taken into the woods with a hunting party, and it shall be found that they have as much as followed the tracks of a deer for a distance of 100 yards, it shall make the owner or person who took the dog into the woods liable for a fine. This will do away with the practice of taking a dog to hunt birds with a deer hunting party. The new law also prohibits the killing of deer with buck-shot or anything else than a single bullet.

It is unlawful to shoot quail at any time when they are bunched on the ground. Only one wild turkey can be killed in a day, and not more than four in a season. It is unlawful for a person to hunt ducks or other water fowl protected by any craft propelled by any other means than oars, pole, or hand paddles.

The open season for game under the new law is changed. The season for woodcock, pheasant, quail, squirrel, rabbit, and wild turkey closes December 1st instead of December 15th. woodcock and squirrel come in on October 1st and quail on November 1st, instead of October 15th.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of West Berwick, Pa, bounded and described as follows to wit: Lot number 101 in Michael's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. Being fifty feet front on Spring Garden Avenue and extending in depth one hundred and seventy feet to Schley Alley, and improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David A. Michael vs. Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan and to be sold as the property of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan.

C. C. EVANS, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-estate of Elvina Heilman, late of Jamison City, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County; to make distribution of funds in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elvina Heilman, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Andrew L. Fritz on Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. on Saturday, May 27th 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUBER J. ROBBINS, Auditor.

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Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
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Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

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Westchester, N. Y	300,000	1,753,307	625,
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ALDERSON DEAD.

His Passing Recalls Bloody Mollie Maguire period in This Region.

The death a week ago of Captain Thomas Alderson, of Devil's Lake, N. D., removed one of the few surviving figures of the bloody Mollie Maguire episode in the anthracite region. Alderson was chief of the Reading Coal and Iron police, and in his campaign against the Mollies he co operated with James McParlan, the famous detective, whose discoveries resulted in six hangings in one day. McParlan, like Alderson, was scores of times threatened with assassination, but he is still living in the West and is hale and prosperous

Captain Alderson, who held his office until 1887, was credited with having made the suggestion to President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Reading, that Allan Pinkerton be employed to expose the Mollies. It was the result of the calling in of Pinkerton's men that McParlan, who became widely known through the anthracite region as "James McKenna," became an actor in the terrible tragedy.

It was in February, 1876, that Captain Alderson's most delicate work against the Mollies was accomplished. By that time, after his long residence in the coal region, suspicion had been aroused as to the true identity of McParlan, and it was necessary to guard him with the greatest vigilance for fear he should be murdered and all the results of the investigation during the past years be lost.

The men who had so long carried the affairs of the county with a high hand were now in a state of demoralization. They apparently realized that they were at the end of their career. The prison and the gallows loomed up before them. They were determined to destroy all evidence of their criminal acts. The books and papers of the society were burned and it was resolved to murder McParlan. A letter was sent to the detective from police headquarters in order to deceive the Mollies. McParlan had all along pretended to be a fugitive from justice, but to be on friendly terms with Alderson and Captain Linden, who were protecting him. This letter advised him to flee. Mc Parlan received and opened it among a crowd of Mollies.

"I'll not budge wan single inch, to save them all from perdition!" exclaimed the detective after reading the letter aloud to the crowd. "I am innocent. I'll only be arrested, anyhow. An' if others stand by, why shouldn't I?"

The Mollies applauded him for this exhibition of mock courage. They would have acted in an entirely different manner had they known that warrants had already been sworn out for their arrest.

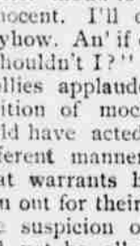
But the suspicion of the detective could not be allayed. Plots were laid to kill him and throw his body down a deserted mine shaft, where it would never be found. Dennis Dowling, a burly Mollie, was then designated to kill McParlan, but all these plans were frustrated by Captain Alderson.

The summary of the work of Captain Alderson, and those who were associated with him, shows that twelve Mollies were found guilty of murder in the first degree, four of murder in the second degree; four of being accessory to murder; sixteen of conspiracy to murder; six of perjury, in establishing the familiar alibi, and many others for assault and battery. Eleven of these men were hanged.

The Bloomsburg Wheelmen have abandoned the idea of taking their minstrel show to Danville.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL



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Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Business of the First Week was Concluded Thursday.

Before adjourning court, on Thursday, Judge Staples, especially presiding, voiced a strenuous objection to the costs in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alex Koroksy, being placed on the county. It was a case from over the mountain, in which the prosecutor, Lewis Makosky charged the defendant with having taken a certain amount of coal from an uncompleted working, selling it, and appropriating the money, amounting to something over nine dollars. District Attorney Duy had entered nolle pros. and the Court after delivering some earnest words against the county bearing the costs, directed that they be sent to the officers who had returned the case, the Centralia constable and justice.

District Attorney Duy read over the list of cases which were disposed of as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Willam Sherman. Charge f. and b., Diana Steely prosecutrix, case continued.

Commonwealth vs. Martin Walsh and Anthony Walsh. Charge illegal mining of coal. Fred Steinmetz, prosecutor. Nolle pros allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Smith. Charge f. and b., Dowella Applegate, prosecutrix. Nolle pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Worman Whitenight. Charge f. and b., Edith Swartz. prosecutrix. Case continued.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Dawson. Charge f. and b., Lottie Martz, prosecutrix. Case continued.

Commonwealth vs. Oscar Fetterman, charge, assault and battery. Henry Heist prosecutor. Case settled.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Murphy, charge, illegal mining of coal. Fred Steinmetz, prosecutor. Nolle pros, allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Mohan, charge illegal mining of coal. Fred. Steinmetz, prosecutor. Nolle pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Con Ifland, charge, keeping a bawdy house. Nolle pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph H. Feigh, charge, desertion, etc., Hannah Feigh, prosecutrix. Case continued.

Commonwealth vs. William Fenstermacher, charge, embezzlement as consignee and factor. H. H. Keifer, prosecutor. Case continued.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Hughes, charge f. and b., Jennie Brobst, prosecutix. Case continued.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Stackhouse, charge, assault and battery. John Fox, prosecutor. Nolle pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Sidney E. Peters, charge, desertion. Bertha M. Peters, prosecutrix. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. W. P. Joyce, John J. Joyce and Joseph Murphy, charge, unlawful sale of oleomargarine. Robert Simmers, prosecutor. Continued.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The Grand Jury handed in its report Thursday morning in which was embodied the following: "We have examined the public buildings and find the court house in good condition; but suggest that the yard in rear of the court house be enclosed by a suitable fence to exclude the public; also that a new typewriter be secured for the Sheriff's office.

"In regard to the jail we say that new screens be furnished for the doors and windows and that the 'phone bell be placed in the kitchen as it cannot be heard where it is now. We recommend that the jail yard be cleaned.

"Respectfully submitted,
C. E. Savage, Foreman."

To the foregoing was attached the following recommendation to the County Commissioners: "The Grand Jury after deliberate consideration have decided that under the present heavy debt and the expense to which the county has recently been subjected through flood we think it unnecessary for additional expense.

"Furthermore the condition of the gas light system is working satisfactorily and adequate for all present needs.

C. E. Savage, Foreman."
H. B. Creasy, Clerk.

THE RIVER BRIDGE.

Repairs Will Greatly Exceed the Original Cost.

Work on the river bridge at Catawissa started by the contractors, Barry & Caldwell on Monday, and it is the purpose as we understand it, to push it to a speedy completion. The viewers recommended the addition of two spans, that is five altogether. Their report however has been modified, and the bridge will have but three spans as before. It will be what is known to bridge builders as a camel's back, that is it will be three feet higher in the center than at the ends. The spans now standing are to be jacked up or elevated, the one this side four feet, and then the rise will be gradual to the center which will be seven feet higher than it was before. Both sides will have walks for the use of pedestrians. A fact in connection with the bridge which it appears is not generally known is that it is to cost $124,500.00 which is $43,500.00 more than the cost of the original structure. Five per cent. of this amount is to be paid by the county, which goes toward the expenses of the viewers, making the drafts, specifications and so on.

Father Found Runaway Daughter at Pittston.

The strange disappearance of Miss Edith Houseknecht from her home in Greenwood township this county on Thursday, April 27, was cleared up on Monday when her father, Thomas Houseknecht found the runaway girl at the home of Hose Keller at West Pittston. The girl who is only seventeen years of age left her home on the date above mentioned ostensibly to visit at the home of Peter Zeigler who resides at Light Street. She was driven from her home to the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad station by Mrs. Sylvania Kline. It appears however that she deceived her parents, and that the proposed visit was only used as a ruse to get away from home. Instead of leaving the train at Light Street she came on to Bloomsburg and took the train here for West Pittston where she had made arrangements to work for the Hellers.

A letter from Peter Zeigler asking why the visit had been postponed was the first intimation Mr. and Mrs. Houseknecht had concerning their daughter's strange actions. He came to Bloomsburg on Saturday and made inquiry, but could learn nothing. Not till he returned home in the evening did he find a clue, and then the neighbors informed him where the girl was.

Mr. Houseknecht arrived in town with his daughter from West Pittston on Monday. She was apparently unconcerned and did not realize the strangeness of her conduct or the great anxiety she had caused her parents.

Parish House Supper.

The supper at the Parish House last Saturday evening was largely attended, and the receipts were over ninety dollars. These meals are very popular, and are always well patronized. They are prepared by excellent cooks, and served very attractively. The tables were decorated with roses and carnations presented by Mrs. J. L. Dillon. The arrangements and management under leadership of Mrs. C.W. Funston, President of St. Margaret's Guild, and her corps of active workers, were perfect in every detail. The only criticism that is ever heard of these suppers is that too much is given for the price charged. At least twenty cents should be made the figure by all the churches at their lunch suppers.

Consolidated Telephone in Berwick.

A deal whereby the Lower Luzerne Telephone & Supply Co., a branch of the Consolidated Co., secures the Berwick exchange of the United Telephone Co. has been completed, and the exchange will be a part of the Consolidated system. It is understood that the plan of the company is to put in a new switch board, move to more commodious quarters and place their system in Berwick on the best possible footing.

U. GRANT MORGAIN HAS RESIGNED.

U. Grant Morgain who for the past eighteen months has been the general secretary of the Young Mens' Christian Association in Bloomsburg has resigned, and will on June first take possession of the bakery and confectionery store situated on Main street below Market which he purchased on Monday from E. Woolsey.

In an interview with the writer on Tuesday, Mr. Morgain gave a brief outline of the work accomplished since his election to the secretaryship a year and a half ago, all of which showed an encouraging growth along all lines of association work. The announcement of his resignation came in the nature of a surprise to everybody including the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. as he had only a short time ago been elected for another year.

He has had the change in mind for some time, but not until Monday did he arrive at a definite decision and then the deal was then consumated in short. Mr. Morgain has made an efficient secretary and through his untiring efforts has not only placed the Association upon a more substantial basis than he found it, but has also effected many material improvements about the buildings and grounds. He has been very popular with the members and the fact that he has severed his connection with the association is a matter of deep regret.

Mr. Woolsey will remain here till the first of June when he will go to Hazleton, his former home, and engage in business.

Mr. Woolsey, during his residence in our midst has made many warm friends. He has been a diligent, earnest worker in the Lutheran Church, has taken an active part in all its services, and his going away will call forth many expressions of regret.

The board of directors of the association will meet Saturday evening, when Mr. Morgain's resignation will be acted upon. They will appoint a committee to take up the matter with the State Secretary and a successor will probably be appointed by June 1st.

COUNCIL REDUCES THE TAX RBTE.

[Continued from 1st page.]

The matter of tearing up the streets was brought up by Mr. Runyon and upon the advice of Solicitor Herring an ordinance will be prepared covering the matter.

The crossing over an alley in the rear of the Tustin Mansion on Third street was ordered repaired as it is in a bad condition.

Mr. Yetter brought up the subject of paving Market Square, stating that the bank, F. P. Pursel, and R. E. Hartman were willing to contribute to it. It appears that it would cost the town about $2200 and Mr. Magee said that with the building of sewers, the town had no money for frills. The matter was discussed and on motion the matter was referred to a committee to interview the property owners and trolley company and ascertain how much they were willing to contribute.

End of Madden Case

The case of Michael Madden against the Lehigh Valley Coal Company was settled for all time on Monday when the Supreme Court at Philadelphia handed down a dicision affirming the judgment of Junge Little, in the common Pleas Court of this County.

The outcome of this case involved millions upon millions of dollars for had the lower court been reversed suits for the recovery of damages resultant from the robbing of pillars would have been brought, and coal companies in all sections of the country would have been affected.

Our readers will easily recall the facts in the case. Madden purchased the surface right and erected a house. In the deed the privilege of mining all the coal is reserved and Madden waives all claim for damages to the surface. Some time later he received a notice from the Coal Company that they proposed to rob the pillars under the house, and that in order to avoid damages to the building he should move it. The company subsequently robbed the pillars, and as might naturally be expected there was a depression in the surface and the house was damaged. Madden then brought this action to recover. It was tried before Judge Little who decided in favor of the Coal Company.

Counsel in the case were E. J. Flynn Esq. of Centralia and Judge Walters of Mt. Carmel, for Madden, and Fred T. Ikeler Esq. and S. P. Wolverton Esq. of Sunbury for the the Coal Co.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Girton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M Girton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to

4-27 6t* WM. CHRISMAN, Executor.

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